

سكندرية

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1972

Established 1887

ATLANTIC FORECAST - PARIS:  
2-4 (25-31). Tomorrow sunny.  
7-8 (25-31). Tomorrow sunny.  
9-12 (25-31). Tomorrow sunny.  
13-16 (25-31). Tomorrow sunny.  
17-20 (25-31). Tomorrow sunny.  
21-24 (25-31). Tomorrow sunny.  
25-28 (25-31). Tomorrow sunny.  
29-31 (25-31). Tomorrow sunny.

Austria	8.5	Lebanon	9.0
Belgium	8.5	Luxembourg	12.0
Denmark	8.5	Morocco	1.30
Eire (inc. tax)	11.0	Netherlands	1.00
Finland	1.00	Norway	2.25
France	1.00	Portugal	5.50
Germany	1.00	Spain	1.00
Greece	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Great Britain	1.00	Switzerland	1.20
India	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Iran	1.00	U.S. Military	1.00
Italy	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00



## tz Swims to 7th Olympic Gold

is butterfly—Won in a world record  
2, Aug. 31.  
is butterfly—Won in world record  
00.7, Aug. 28.  
is freestyle—Won in world record  
1:12, Sept. 3.  
is freestyle—Won in world record  
52.8, Aug. 29.

400-meter freestyle relay—Swam anchor leg  
on team which won in world record time of  
3:28.5, Aug. 28.  
400-meter medley relay—Swam third leg on  
team which won in world record time of 3:28.2,  
Yesterday.  
800-meter freestyle relay—Swam anchor leg  
on team which won in world record time of  
7:35.1, Aug. 31.

## out of U.S. ed by IOC Drug Test

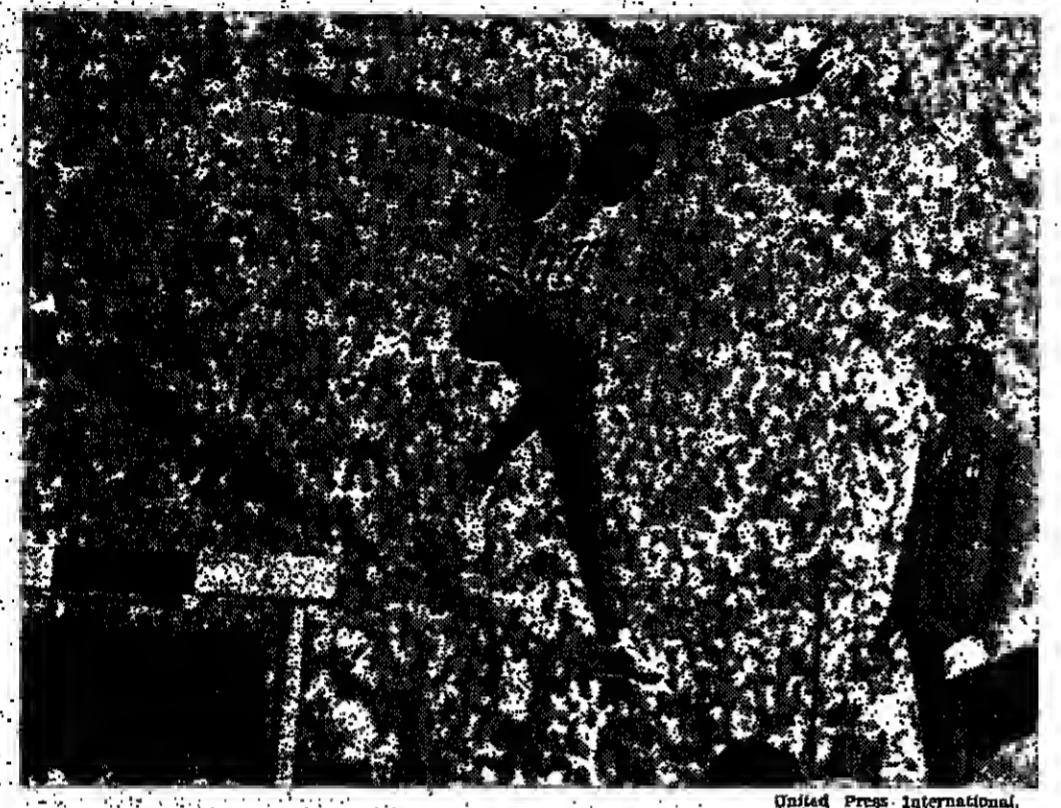
bernard Kirsch

1, Sept. 4 (UPI)—A  
medalist who was not  
the pool tonight, and  
his gold medal, over-  
Mark Spitz's domi-  
the Olympic Games

Mont, winner of the  
freestyle last Fri-  
announced from tonight's  
race by the Medical  
n of the Internation-  
c Committee because  
drug test after his  
d proved positive. De  
not yet been disqual-  
he IOC, nor has the  
cates Olympic Com-  
laying hide-and-seek  
explanation.  
it, 16, an asthmatic  
hood, took a pill call-  
o help his breathing  
antains ephedrine, not  
a stimulant but ban-  
IOC's Medical Com-  
Before the Games,  
U.S. team was go-  
ugh processing pro-  
Washington, it was  
IOC list of all forbid-  
s. The analysis of  
medalist showed 12  
a million, an infiniti-  
mount.

Perfect Note  
for the teen-ager, the  
the swimming esca-  
led on a perfect note  
U.S. plungers—four for  
its picked up gold  
s. It, as expected, by  
the third leg—the  
for the U.S. 4x100-  
xley relay team and  
the lead. The United  
n in the world record  
of 3 minutes 48.2 sec-  
ad of East Germany  
ds, and also gave the  
d prelatid student a  
word—seven for seven  
records. His total for  
s was four individual  
d three team golds,  
by two the most  
r won in one Olympi-

its teammate, Michael  
over for him and  
d in Mexico City in  
the gold medal in  
He beat Australian  
d on Page 18, Col. 1)



Kip Keino of Kenya, clears a hurdle on his way to an Olympic gold medal and a world record in the 3,000-meter steeplechase. Another Kenyan was second.

## Keino Easily Wins Steeplechase

By Jesse Abramson  
MUNICH, Sept. 4 (UPI)—  
Waiting to defend his 1,500-  
meter crown on Saturday, 32-  
year-old Kipchoge Keino of  
Kenya ran away with the 3,000-  
meter steeplechase today in the  
Olympic record time of 8 min-  
utes 23.6 seconds.  
Admittedly no hurdler, Keino  
skipped on the obstacles instead  
of clearing them cleanly as he  
became the first great mile  
over to try the steeplechase. He  
won by six yards.  
In another track final today,  
Valery Borzov of the Soviet  
Union won the 200 meters to be-  
come the first double sprint  
winner in the Olympic Games  
in 16 years.  
He won the 100 meters in 10.1  
last Saturday and his two-yard  
victory over Larry Black of  
Miami in 20 seconds flat today  
missed the world and Olympic  
record by two-tenths of a sec-  
ond but produced a European  
record.

Viktor Samoylov gave the Sov-  
iet Union its third gold medal  
in track and field and became  
the first successful defender of  
a track title, as he edged Jorge  
Dyckman of East Germany, 55  
feet 11-1/4 inches to 56-4-1/2,  
in the triple jump.  
In another final, the enthu-  
siastic crowd of 80,000 was re-  
warded when Ulfhild Meyfart, a  
16-year-old West German who  
had never won a major title,  
equaled the women's world re-  
cord of 6 feet 3-1/2 inches in the  
high jump. She beat the record-  
holder and set an Olympic  
record.  
There was more to stir the  
crowd. Five women in one heat  
of the 1,500 meters smashed the  
best world record of 4:08.6 and  
two of them bettered the pend-  
ing world mark of 4:08.9.  
Ludmila Bragina of the Soviet  
Union, posted a 4:08.5 time in  
the women's race, run in the  
Games for the first time. Gladys  
Reiser, a virtually unknown

Canadian, was next in 4:08.7 for  
a Western Hemisphere record.  
Keino's victory was the chief  
sensation.  
Although he can run with the  
best from 1,500 to 10,000 meters,  
he could not run the 5,000—in  
which he was second at the  
Mexico City Games in 1968—  
because the 5,000 and 1,500 finals  
are within 20 minutes of each  
other on Saturday. Even a Keino  
can't try that kind of double.  
So he took up steeplechasing  
in May, saying: "This is for  
animals."  
He trailed along with the field  
while, among others, his coun-  
trymen, Amos Biwott, the de-  
fending champion, and Ben  
Jipcho pushed the rapid pace.  
Poland's Bronislaw Malinowski  
had the lead ahead of Jipcho  
when Keino decided it was time  
to go. He was in front as the  
bell changed for the final lap,  
yielded the lead to Jipcho in  
(Continued on Page 18, Col. 7)

## Anti-Mujib Protests Increasing Bhashani Wants Coalition Regime

The following dispatch was  
delayed because Bangladesh  
government censors found it  
"objectionable" and refused to  
allow it to pass through nor-  
mal telecommunications chan-  
nels.

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Sept. 4 (UPI)—  
Chanting "We want food, we  
want clothing, we want a life  
that's worth living," thousands  
of Bengali workers yesterday  
demanded the resignation of  
Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur  
Rahman and the establishment  
of a coalition government.

The demonstration, led by the  
aged national Awami party chief,  
Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan  
Bhashani, was the first serious  
protest against rocketing prices  
and government corruption since  
Bangladesh won its indepen-  
dence from Pakistan in December.  
Despite a chilling, steady rain,  
about 20,000 followers of the  
colorful Bhashani turned out for  
the demonstration at a park ad-  
joining Dacca's football stadium  
in the center of the city.

The jittery government de-  
ployed hundreds of armed troops  
and police, but there were no  
violent incidents.  
Mr. Bhashani, who is about  
90, accused Sheikh Mujib and  
his Awami League government  
of living in "ivory towers of  
luxury" while thousands were  
dying of starvation. He also  
accused the government of "fost-  
ering opportunists, smugglers  
and others responsible for un-  
precedented misery in Bangla-  
desh today."

Sources in several voluntary  
agencies said there have been  
some cases of starvation in the  
last few months. But they said  
these resulted from failures in  
the distribution system. "While  
there are deficit areas," said one  
source, "there are also surplus  
areas."

Mujib Recovering  
Until recently, Sheikh Mujib,  
who is in a coma, recuperating  
from a gall-bladder operation  
performed in London, was con-  
sidered above reproach, while  
complaints of corruption among  
those surrounding him have been  
growing for several months.

But now, according to numer-  
ous long-time observers, the  
level of corruption has risen be-  
yond that acceptable by local  
standards and the shakhs is  
being tarred with the same brush  
as his government.

In a printed manifesto ad-  
dressed to the acting prime  
minister, Syed Nazrul Islam,  
Mr. Bhashani claimed that "the  
people have no faith in your  
government" and demanded that  
the ruling party give way to a  
government made up of all po-  
litical parties. Mr. Bhashani sug-  
gested that Sheikh Mujib could  
head such a coalition.

Soaring prices are the root of  
the growing discontent among  
workers and farmers. Since last  
June, prices of food and cloth-  
ing have increased three or four  
times. Rice, the staple of Bengali  
diets, has risen from about \$6.50  
for a 75-pound measure to  
over \$14.

The average monthly income  
of peasant farmers has never  
exceeded \$14 in this impoverished  
and overcrowded land. The prices  
of cooking oil, kerosene—the  
basic cooking fuel—and cotton  
cloth have doubled or tripled.  
Mr. Bhashani attributed the  
soaring prices to members of the  
Constituent Assembly, those  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



MEETING IN MUNICH—British Prime Minister Edward Heath (above) and his Irish counterpart, Jack Lynch (below), besieged by newsmen after their meeting.



## Heath Is Said to Demand Dublin Move Against IRA

By David Binder

MUNICH, Sept. 4 (UPI)—  
Prime Minister Edward Heath of  
Britain conferred for 90 minutes  
here today with Premier John  
Lynch of Ireland in an appar-  
ently fruitless attempt to deal  
with the Northern Ireland problem.

British sources reporting on the  
meeting at the office of Britain's  
ambassador said Mr. Heath  
had demanded that the Dublin  
government do more to combat  
Irish Republican Army terrorists.

Mr. Lynch, who appeared later  
at a news conference, said he  
had told his British counterpart  
"There is nothing within the law  
that we have failed to do."

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the growing discontent among  
workers and farmers. Since last  
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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In the North during the same  
period. The bulk of these supplies  
had presumably been smuggled  
across the border.

Mr. Heath was understood to  
have warned Mr. Lynch: "Unless  
it is felt in Northern Ireland  
and in the United Kingdom that  
all sides are prepared to take  
determined action against IRA  
terror throughout Ireland, it will  
not be easy to get a successful  
arrangement on the future admin-  
istration of the North."

Mr. Heath's hard line also was  
reflected in his apparent refusal  
to consider releasing the 300  
Northern Irish citizens still being  
held in internment camps. Mr.  
Lynch said, "I did not get any  
indication from Mr. Heath that  
this could take place."

The Heath-Lynch meeting,  
their first since that of January  
in Brussels, took place in the  
context of the 1972 Olympic  
Games, where both are official  
guests.

Next week Mr. Heath is to  
meet leaders of the Social Dem-  
ocratic Labor party, representing  
Northern Ireland's Catholic mi-  
nority. On Sept. 25 there is to  
be a meeting of all the Northern  
Irish parties, arranged by William  
Whitlaw, the British administra-  
tor for Northern Ireland.

A significant step-up in the  
fighting was reported over the  
weekend on the second of the ma-  
jor fronts where the North Vietnamese  
opened in their spring offensive.

South of An Loc, about 40  
miles north of Saigon, most of a  
battalion of Saigon's 5th Division  
was lost Friday and Saturday  
in heavy fighting that was  
not acknowledged by the govern-  
ment spokesman until yesterday.  
A U.S. Army helicopter was hit  
by ground fire and the pilot was  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## ARVN Unit Flees New Red Attack

Base Camp Falls  
In the Highlands

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Gov-  
ernment soldiers lost a base camp  
near the Cambodian border in the  
Central Highlands early this  
morning in the Communists' heaviest  
attack on that front since the  
height of their offensive in  
Kontum in April and May.

The Saigon military command  
spokesman announced that the  
Le Minh border ranger camp had  
come under heavy shelling and  
ground attack last night and that  
radio contact with the camp was  
lost at 5 a.m. today.

The spokesman said that some  
of the troops stayed in the base  
but that most pulled out and were  
moving toward the Highlands  
city of Pleiku, 24 miles to the  
east, by road. The spokesman said  
that only a company of rangers  
was based in the camp, but in-  
formed Vietnamese officers said  
that Le Minh was home for a  
battalion of about 600 border  
rangers and their families.

The loss of the Le Minh base,  
about 10 miles from the Cam-  
bodian border at Polet Djereang,  
was the most serious reverse suf-  
fered by South Vietnamese forces  
in the Highlands since the 22d  
Division was driven from its head-  
quarters at Tan Canh, north of  
Kontum, on April 24.

A Thin Line

Government forces never re-  
took Tan Canh, and although  
there has been little enemy ac-  
tivity in Kontum Province since  
the spring, Saigon's troops have  
been stretched thin in the west-  
ern Highlands between Pleiku and  
southern Kontum Province.

It is not known how many Com-  
munist troops have been com-  
mitted to the attack on western  
Pleiku Province, but increased  
pressure on the border camps of  
Le Minh and Pleimen, about 25  
miles to the southeast, appears  
to signal the opening of a new  
phase in the North Vietnamese  
offensive in the Central High-  
lands.

There were no significant at-  
tacks south of Pleiku in the  
spring and military sources here  
said that North Vietnamese troops  
may have infiltrated through the  
jungles to the west to attack from  
a new direction.

American advisers here have  
been asserting that whatever the  
Communists plan for the new  
phase of the fighting, the South  
Vietnamese troops can handle it  
without serious loss.

American B-52 bombers flew  
three missions, two near Le Minh  
camp and one near the Pleimen  
camp, between noon yesterday  
and noon today, according to the  
U.S. command. A spokesman  
said he was unable to report  
whether American helicopter  
gunships were involved in the  
fighting at Le Minh last night.

But early yesterday morning,  
the command reported, a U.S.  
Army helicopter was hit by Com-  
munist machine-gun fire and  
crashed 35 miles southwest of  
Pleiku. Six GIs aboard were  
wounded in the crash but were  
rescued, the command said.

Step-Up on 2d Front  
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fighting was reported over the  
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jor fronts where the North Vietnamese  
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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Some Offer Aid on Absorbing Expellees

## K. Asks 50 Nations' Help on Uganda Crisis

Sept. 4 (AP)—Brit-  
tled to more than 50  
cluding the United  
nals, to help it find  
he estimated 50,000  
g expelled from  
ment officials said

countries, the British Common-  
wealth nations, the members of  
the European Common Market,  
India, Pakistan and even Bangla-  
desh.

Canada has said that it may  
take as many as 6,000 of the  
Asians who hold British pass-  
ports.

The London official reported  
that Canadian and U.S. officials  
are expected to fly to Kampala,  
the Uganda capital, to interview  
Asians before the first wave of  
refugees is airlifted out next  
week.

At the same time, as the Brit-  
ish government made last-minute  
preparations to absorb as many  
refugees as possible, it redoubled  
its efforts to reassure British  
opponents of the influx, to avert  
a political crisis over the situa-  
tion.

The officials estimated that the  
number of Ugandan Asians who  
will finally settle in Britain could  
be as low as 20,000.

Home Secretary Robert Carr  
spent all day meeting with the  
government's Uganda Resettle-  
ment Board and the Foreign Sec-  
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on how to cope with the flood  
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said yesterday that he has sent  
letters to Secretary of State Wil-  
liam F. Rogers and Attorney Gen-  
eral Richard Kleindienst urging  
the Nixon administration to ad-  
mit 5,000 Asian Ugandans to this  
country under its emergency  
powers without regard to im-  
migration quotas.

"By offering to accept 5,000 of  
these people, we hopefully will  
set an example for other coun-  
tries to do the same," he declared.

He trailed along with the field  
while, among others, his coun-  
trymen, Amos Biwott, the de-  
fending champion, and Ben  
Jipcho pushed the rapid pace.  
Poland's Bronislaw Malinowski  
had the lead ahead of Jipcho  
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## Aeroflot Strands Passengers, Locks Them in Moscow Hotel

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP)—More  
than 100 foreign travelers were  
stranded here today because  
Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, failed  
to come up with seats on  
scheduled flights it had sold at  
cut rates, refused to transfer  
the passengers to other airlines  
and locked them up in a transit  
hotel until space could be found  
on other Aeroflot flights.

All the passengers had been  
scheduled only to change planes  
here, but they found their  
scheduled flights to various des-  
tinations oversold.

Late tonight, British and  
American consular officials who  
went to the Aeroflot hotel were  
told that all Americans and  
Britons in the group had left  
Moscow on an Aeroflot flight  
to London. The officials were  
unable to determine how many  
of the stranded tourists that  
represented.

"We are prisoners of the So-  
viet state, not guests of the So-

viet state," Miss Rabaut Bon-  
fort, a German teacher trying  
to get back to Tokyo, said while  
this "is not a charter flight,"  
advised Miss Zara Habibullah,  
a native of Afghanistan who was  
on her way back to New York.  
"This is a well-known interna-  
tional airline."

Each passenger had his per-  
sonal story, but all had these  
common elements:

All had purchased Aeroflot  
tickets at prices much lower  
than competing airlines charge;  
their connecting flights from  
Moscow were oversold; Aeroflot  
refused to put them on other  
airlines traveling to their des-  
tinations; they were confined to  
the airline hotel and, in some  
cases, to one floor.

Some of the American pas-  
sengers apparently were sold  
tickets by Aeroflot in violation  
of the bilateral U.S.-Soviet  
agreement under which the  
Soviet airline reaches New York

and Pan American serves Mos-  
cow. The agreement is open for  
renegotiation later this month.  
Dr. Joseph Notterman, a Prince-  
ton University psychology pro-  
fessor, and his wife, Dr. Rebe-  
kah Notterman, bought tickets  
from New York to Tehran for  
\$475 return each, compared with  
the official international fare of  
\$1,088.

The tickets stated the fare as  
1,470 rubles which, at the offi-  
cial rate of exchange, would be  
\$1,782. Their tickets were ap-  
parently sold in New York but  
were marked to look as if they  
were sold in Moscow.

Under the bilateral agreement,  
Aeroflot cannot sell tickets di-  
rectly in New York, just as  
Pan Am cannot issue its own  
tickets in Moscow.

The Soviet airline does not  
belong to the International Air  
Transport Association, the group  
of airlines which negotiates fare  
and service agreements around

the world. Instead, it negoti-  
ates individually with each  
country it wants to serve.

An Aeroflot employee, asked  
today why the 100 stranded pas-  
sengers were not put on other  
air flights to the West and  
East, answered: "Aeroflot does  
not want to give the passengers  
to other airlines. Aeroflot  
wants to keep the money."

The largest group at the Aero-  
flot hotel today had been on a  
Soviet flight from Tehran that  
landed in Moscow yesterday.  
The passengers were confirmed  
for the regular noon Aeroflot  
flight to London and New York.

"They told us there were  
only eight seats available and  
there must have been 80 of us,"  
Dr. Notterman said.

A Pan Am flight left for New  
York half-empty a few minutes  
later, but none of the Aeroflot  
passengers was referred to it.  
Instead they were held at the

## Police Guard Shoppers ore Shutdown Continues

pt. 4 (AP)—House-  
shopping under police  
a Rome today when  
ucky enough to find

There were no supplies of cattle  
for slaughter.

Food merchants want the gov-  
ernment to call off the price  
freeze. They particularly resent  
the fact that controls have been  
imposed only on retail prices, leav-  
ing wholesalers unaffected and  
that Rome alone in Italy has  
been put under the freeze.

The merchants appear deter-  
mined to continue their protest as  
the freeze enters its second week.  
Shop owners clashed with police  
and beat up merchants who  
opened their stores during two  
days of strike last week.

Police stood by supermarkets  
and municipal stores today to  
prevent violence. But even some  
of the municipal butcher shops  
and fruit stands closed down for  
the day. Their managers said  
that they were warned anonym-  
ously against opening.

U.S. Asked to Take 5,000  
NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—  
Rep. Edward I. Koch, D., N.Y.,

said yesterday that he has sent  
letters to Secretary of State Wil-  
liam F. Rogers and Attorney Gen-  
eral Richard Kleindienst urging  
the Nixon administration to ad-  
mit 5,000 Asian Ugandans to this  
country under its emergency  
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He trailed along with the field  
while, among others, his coun-  
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## Longer Conflict Possible

## Sihanouk Says Chou Believes U.S. May End War by Election

PEKING, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai believes there is a possibility that President Nixon will end American involvement in Indochina shortly before or a few weeks after the U.S. presidential election in November, exiled Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said here today.

At the same time, the Chinese premier has warned Prince Sihanouk that there is an equal possibility the President would, if re-elected, continue the war for four years more.

## Saigon Bars Trials For Major Crimes

SAIGON, Sept. 4 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has decreed the death penalty for hijacking and a number of other offenses and abolished court trials for military men and civil servants accused of major crimes. Now, President Thieu or his chief appointees will judge and sentence them.

The edicts are contained in two more decrees laws issued under a six-month grant of special powers that Mr. Thieu obtained from the Senate in June, when government forces were reeling from the North Vietnamese offensive.

As reported today by the government news agency, Vietnam Press, the second of the two new laws gives the president, premier, other cabinet ministers and the chairman of the joint general staff the right to judge and sentence:

• Civil servants accused of treason or cooperating with the Communists.

• Military men accused of desertion, rebellion, unauthorized surrender or violations of orders in the face of the enemy.

• Civil servants or military men accused of such crimes as murder, rape, corruption, embezzlement of public funds and theft or sale of government supplies and equipment.

For lesser charges against military men and civil servants, regular court procedures remain in effect.

In the other new decree, Mr. Thieu ordered the death penalty for the hijacking of an aircraft or watercraft, and also for kidnapping, armed robbery, robbery conspiracy, gang rape, robbing someone to engage in prostitution, and commission of any other "violent act resulting in an innocent death or disabling injury."

## South Vietnamese Base Camp In Central Highlands Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

wounded in that fighting Saturday, and a U.S. Marine Corps light attack bomber was shot down there the same day, but the pilot was rescued.

More heavy fighting was reported in the area south of An Loc yesterday.

The highest level of Communist activity continues to be on the northernmost front, at Quang Tri, which was lost on May 1 and has been besieged by government troops trying to recapture it since June. Heavy shelling of Quang Tri continued yesterday, the command said, and 11 B-52 missions struck the area between yesterday and noon today.

Heavy bombing of targets in North Vietnam tapered off yesterday to a total of 60 strikes, the U.S. command said. All were flown by Air Force planes.

Finland's coalition government today said that it regarded the calling of a European security conference and normalization of relations with both Germany as its primary aims.

The government was sworn in today by President Urho Kekkonen. It will control 107 of the 200 seats in the parliament.

Speaking at a news conference following the ceremony, Premier Kalevi Sorsa said he preferred not to make any comment on the present stage of negotiations with East Germany. Finland also wants to start talks with West Germany.

"We will also try to promote normalizing of relations with other divided countries," Mr. Sorsa said.

Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen said Finland would study new terms for a free trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

"We first have to get acquainted with the situation," he said.

Prince Sihanouk, who has lived in Peking since shortly after he was overthrown by a coup in March, 1970, said Mr. Chou had mentioned these possibilities to him at a meeting a few days ago.

"Mr. Chou En-lai told me there is a possibility of Nixon stopping the war just before the election or a few weeks or one or two months after the election. But he said there was also the serious and equal possibility that we have another four years of war ahead," the prince said.

All-Out Efforts  
Prince Sihanouk added that the Chinese premier told him that in the event of the war going on another four years, China would continue to make all-out efforts to assist the Indochinese peoples until final victory.

The prince also confirmed reports circulating in Peking that there had been a new agreement between the Soviet Union and China for the transshipment of Soviet war materiel through China to North Vietnam to offset American mining and blockading of North Vietnamese ports and the renewed U.S. bombing campaign.

In the field of transportation, there was recently a new agreement between China and the Soviet Union to allow more trains to cross China carrying heavy weapons for the Indochinese battlefield, the prince said.

"The Chinese are not making any difficulty for the Russians in the transshipment of weapons," he added.

New Ways of Transport  
Prince Sihanouk said China and North Vietnam had found new ways to transport supplies through North Vietnam to the southern battlefields, despite the American aerial bombardment. "A new network of secret trails has been built and new pipelines to carry fuel which cannot be destroyed from the air have been laid underground," he said.

"The bombing is having some effect. There are less weapons getting through, but we have still got enough," he added.

Mayor of Gaza Unhurt in Attack By Three Gunmen

TEL AVIV, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The mayor of Gaza, Rashid el-Shawa, escaped an attempt on his life today and the Israeli security forces have launched searches for the three would-be assassins, military spokesmen said.

One spokesman said the three attackers opened up with automatic weapons and threw a grenade at the mayor's car as it pulled up in front of his three-story villa in Gaza's El Rimal quarter.

A bullet hit the front windshield of the automobile, but neither the mayor nor the other occupants were hurt, the spokesmen said. The incident occurred at 2:10 p.m.

Some sources linked the attack—the sixth incident recorded in the strip since Aug. 23—with Mr. el-Shawa's recent meeting with King Hussein of Jordan.

Returning Aug. 18 from the meeting in Amman, as the head of a 40-man delegation, he described Jordan as Gaza's "only lifeline and only access to other Arab countries."

Later today, Palestinian guerrillas said they were responsible for the assassination attempt.

"The general command of the resistance forces instructed a special guerrilla unit to carry out the execution orders," a statement said. "If the traitor el-Shawa escaped this time, he will not escape the next time. Let this be a lesson for all agents and traitors."

Israeli Tank Hits Mine  
TEL AVIV, Sept. 4 (AP).—An Israeli tank yesterday ran over a mine planted by Arab guerrillas who infiltrated from Syria, the military command said. No Israeli casualties were reported in the incident near the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire line.

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ANOTHER CASUALTY—Bandaged dog, struck by shrapnel from Communist rocket, is comforted by Vietnamese woman after attack on U.S. base at Bien Hoa last week.

## Ulster Protestant 'Army' Ends British Army Contacts

BELFAST, Sept. 4 (AP).—Northern Ireland's citizens' army of Protestant hardliners broke off contacts with the British Army today and warned troops to stop harassing its men as guerrilla marksmen picked off two more soldiers in Belfast.

The Ulster Defense Association also denounced the British Army's all-party conference later this month would find a political solution to Ulster's problems by dismissing it as a "joke."

Although the powerful UDA, which boasts more than 45,000 combat-trained members, has not been invited to the round-table conference arranged by the province's British administrator, William Whitelaw, it has a growing influence among Ulster's splintered Protestant majority.

It said in a statement, echoing deep-rooted Protestant fears, that the British would sell them out to a union with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic. "Any solution proposed by him (Mr. Whitelaw) or this conference, we are perfectly sure, will not be in the best interests of Ulster."

Bombing Seen  
The UDA claimed that it severed its relations with the army because of "continual harassment of UDA members by the security forces and Mr. Whitelaw's bungling of Northern Ireland issues."

The move apparently followed an army crackdown on the paramilitary organization in the last few weeks after army officers claimed that they were fired on by Protestant gunmen.

The UDA gave no details of the alleged "harassment," but reports said that troops arrested an armed UDA man at the weekend. Other UDA men tried unsuccessfully to rescue him.

The UDA statement said that its men would resume wearing their masks and dark glasses—part of their uniforms that were banned by Mr. Whitelaw last month.

The UDA's relations with the army have deteriorated since the IRA sneaked through security

nets to blow up a tavern in the Shankill district of Belfast, the UDA heartland.

The statement added that the hoped-for political solution "has probably already been agreed" by British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Irish Premier Jack Lynch when they met in Munich earlier today to discuss the Ulster crisis.

The UDA warned Mr. Lynch: "Tread carefully lest you involve all Ireland in a civil war. We will fight with every means available against any participation in Ulster affairs by you or any member of the Eire government."

Awami Leaguers who scored a smashing victory in Pakistan's first national election in December, 1970, Bengali critics of the government and many foreign observers concur with the charge.

The MCAs, as they are called, have taken charge of distributing relief food at the local level. Instead of distributing the food—mainly rice and other grains—the MCAs allegedly hoard it or parcel it out to their friends and relatives and sell the remainder illicitly.

"You suddenly find men who couldn't afford a bicycle with two new cars," said a knowledgeable Bengali businessman who described himself as apolitical.

In the small towns and villages where the alleged malpractice takes place, he added, "Bengalis have traditionally tolerated a certain level of corruption among officials, particularly Pakistanis. But now that we are independent, the people have higher expectations and lower tolerance."

The government's response to their discontent has been to spread the blame among "miscreants and anti-national elements."

Obituaries  
Adm. Ivan S. Yumashev, 76, Retired Chief of Soviet Navy

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP).—Adm. Ivan S. Yumashev (ret.), 76, who commanded the Soviet Pacific fleet during World War II and later was commander of the navy, died Saturday, Tass announced today.

His obituary was signed by Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and the country's other top leaders, an honor reserved for the most prominent public figures.

Adm. Yumashev was commander of the Soviet Navy from 1947 to 1951 and then, until his retirement in 1957 on health grounds, he headed the Voroshilov Naval Academy.

Warren K. Billings  
REDWOOD CITY, Calif., Sept. 4 (AP).—Warren K. Billings, 79, a union organizer imprisoned for 33 years with Tom Mooney for the 1916 war "Preparedness Day" bombing in San Francisco, died today.

Billings was sentenced to life imprisonment after he and Mooney were convicted of planting a homemade bomb that exploded during a July 23, 1916, veterans' parade in downtown San Francisco, killing 10 persons and injuring 40. Mooney was given a death sentence, but that was commuted to life imprisonment by President Woodrow Wilson.

After 33 years in Folsom Prison, Billings was released in 1939, shortly after Mooney. Billings received a full pardon from Gov. Edmund G. Brown in 1961.

The two men, who always maintained their innocence, were the focus of a worldwide movement to clear their names. Militant unionists said they had been framed because of their role in organizing San Francisco workers.

Nard Jones  
SEATTLE, Sept. 4 (AP).—Nard Jones, 68, former feature editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and author of books and articles on the Pacific Northwest, died yesterday. He had retired in 1970 after a 17-year career with the newspaper.

A native of Seattle, he wrote 17 books, including "Week Young Man," "Evergreen Land," "The Great Command," "The Island" and "Swift Flows the River." His history of Seattle is scheduled for publication in November by Doubleday.

New Israeli Navy Chief  
TEL AVIV, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The military command Saturday announced the appointment of Commander Benjamin Telon, 44, as commander-in-chief of the Israeli Navy. The appointment, carrying a promotion to the rank of rear admiral, took effect on Friday, a communiqué said.

## Rome Express Is Delayed As Cat Kittens

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP).—An express train out of Rome's main railway station was held up for 25 minutes yesterday while a cat had kittens between the tracks.

The conductor was just slamming the doors shut for departure last night when he noticed the cat in labor beneath the mail car.

Four kittens and 25 minutes later, he flagged the engineer that the tracks were clear.

Mujib Foe, at Rally in Dacca, Demands a Coalition Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

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## In Letter to French Socialist

## Soviet Envoy: 'Brain Drain' Prompted Emigrant Tariff

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP).—Rapidly changing charges of Jewish "brain drain" prompted a Soviet diplomat to declare that a new law requiring emigrants to reimburse the state for their education was necessary to stem a "brain drain."

Soviet Ambassador to France Pyotr Abramov said the law applied to all persons who wanted to leave the Soviet Union, not just to Jews.

His statement, the first official Soviet comment since the law was passed Aug. 2, was made in a letter dated Aug. 31 to French Socialist party leader Francois Mitterrand. The letter, made public yesterday, was in response to Mr. Mitterrand's letter of Aug. 25, in which the Socialist appealed to Mr. Abramov for the repeal of the controversial law.

The decree has created a storm of protest in the West, particularly among Jewish communities, which charged that Moscow has decided to cash in on the rising flow of Soviet emigrants to Israel and "ransom" them to whoever will pay the price.

Free Amounts Vary  
The law requires that educated Russians pay up to \$30,000 before they can receive exit visas to emigrate. The amounts vary according to the emigrant's educational level and they do not include other fees for passports and renunciation of citizenship, which amount to about \$1,000.

Charging that Mr. Mitterrand was ill-informed and "meddling in Soviet internal affairs," Mr. Abramov said the French Socialist's action "had put into question" his scheduled visit to the Soviet Union this fall.

The Soviet diplomat, a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, said that in proportion to their numbers, "Soviet Jews are two to three times better educated than other ethnic groups."

"The new law applies absolutely to all Soviet citizens, regardless of their nationality," he said, adding, "Why don't you speak about discrimination against Ukrainians, Russians or Belorussians?"

Mr. Abramov neglected to mention that it is far easier for a Soviet Jew to emigrate to the West today than any other Soviet group. Current Jewish emigration rates stand at about 2,500 monthly, whereas the total amount of other emigrants from Russia is estimated to be less than 100 a month.

The ambassador noted that, "It is not only the U.S.S.R. but other countries also, which face and respond to the problems of a brain drain."

Mr. Mitterrand's Aug. 25 letter also expressed concern over the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia and the current political trials in Prague.

Mr. Abramov dismissed the matter of the trials, saying, "I will not take up the matter of the trials. This is an internal affair of the Czech government."

Mitterrand Weighs Trip  
PARIS, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Mr. Mitterrand today tentatively postponed a November trip to

Danes to Put Up Gas, Cigarettes  
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—The government today announced plans to raise the purchase tax on alcohol, gasoline and cigarettes, said to increase the road tax for cars.

Budget and Economy Minister Per Hækkerup said the increases would offset revenue lost through easing of income tax next year.

Danes will pay about 40 ore (5 cents) more for a packet of 20 cigarettes, which now will retail at about eight kroner (\$1.10).

Alcoholic beverages will cost 12 percent more and gasoline 20 percent more. Average grades of gasoline will sell at about 1.35 kroner a liter (about \$1.40 a gallon). Motorists also will have to pay an extra 20 percent in road tax.

6 Lost, 2 Die in Flood  
HILLSBORO, N.M., Sept. 4 (AP).—Searchers on horseback, in four-wheel-drive vehicles and a helicopter combed the banks of Pecos Creek today for at least six persons reported missing after a flash flood hit this southwestern New Mexico village yesterday. Two men died and two persons were injured.

Aeroflot Strands Passengers, Locks Them in Moscow Hotel  
(Continued from Page 1)

at the hotel since Friday after being barred from an Aeroflot Tokyo flight; nine Indians trying to get to Calcutta, and a Bengali on his way to Dacca.

Six hours of negotiating with Soviet approval for the Netherlands to fly to London on British European Airways and for one American to get on an Aeroflot flight to Tokyo to night. Aeroflot said it might be able to get other passengers as far as Brussels on Tuesday.

"They sell tickets at charter rates and put people on regular flights," one Western source said of Aeroflot. "They have no computers to clear bookings so they end up in Moscow with oversold flights. If they put

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Madrid Passengers Leave  
MADRID, Sept. 4 (AP).—The last 20 of an estimated 100 stranded airline travelers left here today on flights to New York, a Trans World Airlines spokesman said.

The airline spokesman estimated there were 100 stranded travelers left Friday trying to return on Labor Day weekend. Some reportedly camped out at the airport without money. TWA said none of those stranded had confirmed reservations.

A U.S. Embassy official reported, however, that seven persons with valid reservations were put up at Madrid hotels

## Moscow in the Wake of the Abramov Letter

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Pyotr Abramov

## Wiesenthal Urges Allend To Return Former SS Man

VIENNA, Sept. 4 (ONIT).—Simon Wiesenthal, the man who tracked down the convicted war criminal Adolf Eichmann, has appealed to President Salvador Allende of Chile to extradite Walter Rauff, a former SS officer who has been living in Chile since 1941.

In an open letter sent to Mr. Allende by diplomatic courier last week made available to the press today, Mr. Wiesenthal submitted evidence that former SS officer, was able for the murder of 97,000 persons in so-called "Final Solution."

This was a method devised and perfected. The exhaust fumes of were channelled into interior of the truck about 20 persons by within 15 to 20 minutes operation, according to

Wiesenthal. The figure of 97,000 given in a secret report dated July 5, 1942, meant said that since 1941, 97,000 have been

Mr. Wiesenthal, has Jewish Documentation, has called Rauff "one of the biggest criminals of the 20th century."

Enclosed in Mr. Wiesenthal's letter to Mr. Allende was a document produced at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, which said that Rauff was a member of the Gestapo.

## on Denounced

## Says Pentagon Plans Spirit of Arms Pacts

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Pentagon today accused the Soviet Union of "betraying" the spirit of arms pacts signed in Moscow last May unless funds were voted by Congress for accelerated development of a new, longer-range Trident underwater missile and the B-1 strategic bomber.

Although the commentary did not mention Mr. Laird by name, this was the first time his position had been so forthrightly attacked in the Soviet press since President Nixon's summit visit in May.

The lengthy Soviet commentary also renewed Soviet objections to Sen. Henry M. Jackson's effort to attach conditions to a congressional resolution approving the interim agreement limiting offensive nuclear arsenals.

The objections to the Jackson conditions were seen as an effort by Moscow to discourage prospective support for the Washington Democratic maneuver when the weapons-systems resolution comes up for a vote soon in the Senate. The House has already overwhelmingly approved the resolution on the agreement controlling offensive weapons systems.

Sen. Jackson is trying to attach a rider that would require future agreements to be based on the principle of equality of forces because of his objections to certain numerical advantages granted to Moscow under the May formula.

Today's commentary was directed not only against such a move, which it dismissed as an unwarranted reinterpretation of the agreement, but also against the longer-term programs of the Pentagon.

"Opposition to the Soviet-American agreements, mostly coming from the Pentagon and industrialists who stand to lose in the way of limiting the arms race and general prospects for disarmament," Krasnaya asserted.

These critics, it said, formally recognize the significance of agreements on offensive weapons and express readiness to comply but at the same time demand authority to increase military strength in areas "which at present are not covered by the agreements, specifically, acceleration of the new Trident underwater longer-range rocket system (intended as a replacement of the Poseidon and Redoubt) and the construction of a new strategic bomber, the B-1."

## Court Million Red Man

Sept. 4 (AP).

Justing nearly \$4 million has been ruled an Ely, Minn., was totally a result of an infant.

Victim, Keith, died at a Ken Corp. plant on when a bolt opened a half-ton air cylinder.

Ann Bush, 31, Westinghouse Co. and Co. Mr. Bush \$3 million and his wife was almost to \$4 million.

Supreme Court Bush's injuries to him is among d." Mr. Bush below the neck, and his mind is, court said.

## Should Create Jobs, Ethical, Shriver Says

N.Y., Sept. 4

ing that John Maurice Stans are involved in the case, Shriver said that President Hart creating jobs for people on their own.

New York State Democratic vice-president said:

"I was based on reputation and trust and this (the case) is a blow to the activities of our people in our own country."

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HAND-SHAKER—Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate, greets crowd which met him at Savannah, Ga., airport yesterday. He arrived en route to the Southern Governors Conference which is being held at Hilton, S.C.

'We're Going to Bring America Home!'

## McGovern Goes on the Offensive

By William Greider

BARBERTON, Ohio, Sept. 4 (AP)—The underdog presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern formally began today as the candidate compared it frankly to the crippled B-24 bomber which he piloted home safely in World War II.

"We were scared, we were ready to bail out," he said. "But I gave this order: 'Resume your stations. We're going to bring this plane home.'"

Before Labor Day rallies in northeast Ohio, the South Dakota senator acknowledged that his own candidacy has taken a lot of damaging flack in recent weeks.

"We have had a difficult and trying time, during the weeks since the Democratic nomination," he said. "But I say to you and to workers across America, to Democrats who may be a little faint-hearted and to those who are anxious to fight on: Resume your stations. We're going to bring America home!"

The inspirational message concluded a long and gritty speech, studded with gut-level attacks at the Nixon management of national government, defiant of the long odds against a McGovern victory in November.

He gave the speech three times today, at Barberton, where several thousand crowded a park bandstand, and again before 5,000 at a United Auto Workers picnic near Cleveland, then on to an AFL-CIO picnic in Alameda County, California.

At Barberton, the crowd interrupted him with lusty boating when Sen. McGovern first mentioned "the man who presently occupies the White House."

Applause in Ohio

The Ohio audiences sustained their applause and laughter as he dashed away at the Nixon inflation, the Nixon war, the tax loopholes for the rich and the "secret plan" to impose a national sales tax on everyone.

"The Nixon inflation is ground into every pound of hamburger you buy," he said. "The President says inflation is under control. I say let him try to feed his family for a week on an average pay check."

With some sarcasm, Sen. McGovern noted that Mr. Nixon made the same pitch to disaffected Democrats in 1960 when he accused John F. Kennedy of breaking step with the majority party's traditions. He quoted from a 1960 Nixon speech that sounded remarkably similar to what Mr. Nixon has been saying recently about Sen. McGovern.

"Most Democrats refused to desert John Kennedy in 1960," Sen. McGovern said, "and I want to predict on Labor Day in 1972 that precious few Democrats will desert the McGovern-Shriver ticket."

Assaults Connolly

The defectors, he added with scorn, will be people like John Connolly of Texas, the former Treasury secretary.

"The Republicans are welcome to Mr. Connolly and his oil millionaires," he said. "We'll take the oil workers, the steel workers, the millions of other workers. These are Americans who live on the wages of their work instead of tax loopholes."

The core of his attack was taxes, and he repeated his accusation that the Nixon administration has already decided to impose a value-added tax, but won't reveal its proposal until after the election.

"To take the sting out of it, they're not calling it a national sales tax," Sen. McGovern said. "They've got a fancy new name called a value-added tax. Or VAT. And you'll go in the vat if that system is adopted."

Working people, he said, would be taxed at the same level as the Rockefeller. With that issue, he went on to emphasize his own plans for closing tax preferences available to corporations and millionaires, but not to wage earners. "You pay every tax loophole," he told the audience at Barberton. "You pay every martini lunch that a businessman deducts while

you can't ever deduct the price of a bologna sandwich."

The underdog appeal ended with an unconventional note. Sen. McGovern pleaded with workers and students to set aside a dollar or two or whatever they could afford to help his campaign.

"We have no secret fund," he said. "In fact, we don't have much of a public fund."

Southern Backing Sought

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., Sept. 4 (AP)—Sen. McGovern met here last night with Democratic Southern and Border state governors, hoping to pick up a collective endorsement in the area of the nation where he is considered weakest.

Despite the Democratic presidential candidate's statements

that he did not come to the 36th annual Southern Governors Conference to seek endorsements, a move is under way to have the Democratic governors here do just that.

The strategy, pushed by Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland and Gov. John C. West of South Carolina, is designed to offer some of the Southern governors the opportunity to endorse Sen. McGovern "in the anonymity of collectivism," a phrase used by a Mandel aide.

The McGovern forces even hope to win the support of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. Sen. McGovern reportedly has spoken to Gov. Wallace several times in the last few weeks, although it is not known if an endorsement was discussed.

Volpe Calls for World Treaty To End Havens for Hijackers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Delegates from 17 nations today heard transportation Secretary John A. Volpe say that sky piracy will end "when the doors of welcome are universally slammed on hijackers across the world."

Speaking at the opening meeting of the Legal Subcommittee of the International Civil Aviation Organization, Mr. Volpe stressed the need for a treaty for international action against countries that fail to adequately discourage hijackings.

"The hijacker today is a man on the run," Mr. Volpe said. "It remains for you to give him no place to run, no place to hide."

"Piracy on the high seas came to an end when the ports of call were closed to the plunderers of ships. Piracy on the skies will die the same death when the doors of welcome are universally slammed on hijackers across the world."

The United States, with Canadian backing, wants the subcommittee to consider an international airline boycott of countries that fail to prosecute or extradite hijackers, or which do not return hijacked passengers and crews.

Turned Down Last Year

A similar proposal was turned down by the ICAO last year. However, it called for a new treaty after a wave of hijackings in June prompted a one-day protest strike by pilots in several countries.

The ICAO is the United Nations agency with jurisdiction in civil aviation matters at the international level.

The United States argues that a joint international suspension of air service to countries that do not discourage hijackings would have better results than boycotts by individual countries.

Some Arab states oppose the U.S.-Canadian proposal, apparently because they believe it is aimed at them. The Soviet Union also has objected on the grounds that international sanctions are a subject for the UN Security Council.

But the State Department believes it has the support of at least six or seven of the other countries on the subcommittee.

Situation Returns

"President Nixon should reaffirm his support of the Philadelphia plan and some kind of goals and guidelines to assure equitable employment of blacks. The riots of the sixties were caused by the frustration of blacks who saw that a full-employment economy meant whites were working and blacks were unemployed. The same situation is now being repeated."

"You can't just do routine things to hire blacks, because of the racist system. I am going to send telegrams to the President and to Sen. [George] McGovern and ask them to make clear what they mean by their opposition to quotas."

"I am a black spokesman and can no longer tell minority people to go through the courts, and then have victory snatched away."

Mr. Fletcher was once the top black official of the Nixon administration. He inherited the Philadelphia plan from the Johnson administration, and he pursued its enforcement with passion. This caused him problems within the administration, especially when a conscious effort was made by Republicans to win labor support.

Montreal Fire Toll Rises to 37 Deaths

MONTREAL, Sept. 4 (AP)—The death toll from the fire at the Blue Bird nightclub climbed to 37 last night and the police said they were holding one man and searching for two others in connection with the holocaust.

The 37th victim was Elizabeth Montgomery, 24, of Montreal, who died last night in a hospital. Her twin, Edward, was reported in poor condition, a hospital spokesman said.

The blaze started late Friday night at the entrance to the second-story club.

The police said they were holding Gilles Eccles, 24, on a corner's warrant, and were searching for Marc Boutin, 24, and James O'Brien, 22, all of Montreal.

## Nixon Is Said To Abandon Rights Quota

Job-Creation Program Began in Philadelphia

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Nixon administration has quietly decided to scrap the Philadelphia plan, according to sources in the administration.

The plan, once the administration's major civil rights program, was a highly publicized effort to place minorities in skilled jobs in the construction industry in the Pennsylvania city through a system of quotas.

The original plan was emulated in at least two dozen cities, in what were called "hometown" plans. Unlike the Philadelphia plan, the others were voluntary. The sources reported that these plans also are threatened.

The sources, along with Arthur A. Fletcher, the former assistant secretary of labor who was in charge of administering the plan, said that the decision to drop the Philadelphia plan would be in line with the administration's new policy of opposing job quotas for minorities. Further, they said, that policy is aimed at attracting support during this election year from organized labor, which strongly opposed the plan designed to force building-trades unions to accept minorities as members.

Especially Bitter

Mr. Fletcher, who resigned from the administration last year and is the executive director of the United Negro College Fund in New York City, said that friends of his within the White House and Labor Department had apprised him of the decision several days ago. A lifelong Republican, he was especially bitter and for the first time publicly denounced President Nixon in harsh terms both during an interview and in a speech he made yesterday at Reston, Va.

James Hodgson, secretary of labor, said that the administration has not decided to drop the Philadelphia plan. However, he added that all programs involving percentages were being reviewed.

"We're reviewing the whole thing in light of the President's letter about quotas," he said in a statement released through a spokesman. "We're reviewing everything we are doing that might be affected by the policy."

Considered as Goals

"But we never conceded that we had a quota system. We always considered them as goals and timetables. A quota puts a ceiling and lid on your effort while goals and timetables say to contractors that if you can't make them, then prove to us you made a good-faith effort."

However, Mr. Fletcher and others felt that the decision had been made at a higher level, in the White House.

"I found it shocking, just shocking," Mr. Fletcher said in an interview.

"This is an indication that blacks and minorities are being excommunicated from this society," he went on. "They're moving against the goals and timetables of the Philadelphia plan, and if it goes the others (hometown plans) will go too."

"This is definitely a step backward. The legality of the Philadelphia plan was upheld in federal District Court and in the federal Appeals Court. The Supreme Court refused to review those decisions."

Situation Returns

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Price Rise Helps

But the recent rise in coffee prices, based on expected smaller Brazilian exports next winter because of the frost, has added about \$100 million thus far to Colombia's export forecasts for this year.

Both countries expect to hold inflation to last year's levels: Brazil 20 percent and Colombia 14 percent.

Overall, Colombia's gross national product should rise from \$7 billion to \$8 billion this year and that of Brazil from \$40 billion to \$44 billion.

Even more impressive to government economists here is that their country's economic gains do not reflect any significant foreign investments, although Colombia is open to such capital. Most of the gains here come from domestic investment by the private sector.

In Brazil, on the other hand, both the state and foreign investments play a dominant role in expanding the economy.

Economists in Brazil are concerned over their country's growing foreign debt—about \$5.5 billion—and the tendency toward mortgaging future export earnings in order to service that debt as well as remittances of profits by foreign investors.

Colombia's foreign debt is estimated to be less than \$2 billion and is owed mostly to international lending agencies at relatively low interest rates.

According to economists inter-

## Florida City Curbs Smoking Because of the Mayor's Pipe

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Sept. 4 (AP)—City Councilwoman Barbara Gammon didn't like Mayor Herman Goldner's pipe-puffing habits. So she started a campaign that is changing the smoking habits of the entire city.

A nonsmoker, Mrs. Gammon objected to Mr. Goldner's pipe—something of a political trademark—and proposed a ban on smoking in the council chambers.

"I was kind of rebuffed," said Mrs. Gammon. "He took it personally and went off on a diatribe against me. The ban was defeated."

Then the Rev. J. W. Cate, another councilman and a reformed smoker, escalated the dispute by directing the city's Legal Department to come up with a law limiting places where people may smoke.

An anti-smoking ordinance passed the City Council Aug. 24 and takes effect Sept. 13.

Now, if you want to smoke in a department store, you'll have to go to a designated area. There'll be no lighting up in elevators, theaters, dance halls or city buses.

Also prohibited is smoking alone in a hotel, motel, rooming house, dormitory, hos-

pital or nursing home. If you're bedridden in a hospital or nursing home, a "responsible person" will have to sit with you while you puff away.

Violators will be subject to up to 60 days in jail and a \$500 fine.

"I didn't think it would go this far, but I'm glad," Mrs. Gammon said. "My husband and I had Hong Kong flu earlier this year, and I'm very allergic to smoke now."

One Problem

She said she views the ordinance as part of a growing trend by local governments to control smoking. The only problem is that the new ordinance may not apply to the council chambers.

"If it's considered an office," District Fire Chief Winston B. Tompkins said, "smoking probably will be permitted. If it's considered an auditorium, smoking probably will be banned."

Mr. Goldner was not available for his analysis of the law's application to the council chambers.

Mrs. Gammon said: "The first thing I'm going to do at Thursday morning's meeting is ask that we set an example by imposing a ban. It's an auditorium."

## Democracy vs. Junta

## Colombia, Brazil: Two Paths To Economic Development

By H.J. Maidenberger

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—There are two kinds of governments in South America: those chosen by voters and those imposed by the military. Today, the largest countries in both camps—Colombia and Brazil—are also showing the most impressive economic gains.

Thus, the old rivalry between the two in the world coffee market has been transformed oddly into a contest between those advocating democratic and totalitarian avenues toward economic development.

The Brazilian military regime has become the standard-bearer of those who insist that only strong, heavy-handed government can produce the conditions necessary for economic development.

And Colombia, once the "showcase for the Alliance for Progress" and the largest of the four remaining democratic Latin republics, is proving that dictatorship is not the only path toward impressive economic development.

Not as Dynamic

(The other elected governments of South America are Venezuela, Chile and Uruguay. But their economies are not as dynamic as this country's, just as the other military regimes pale beside that of Brazil's.)

In exports, for example, first-half reports show that Colombia's foreign sales this year should reach nearly \$1 billion, compared with \$710 million last year. Exports here jumped 24 percent in the first six months, to \$400 million. More important, only 3 percent of that increase came from coffee sales. The rest came from textiles, clothing and other items once considered minor exports just a few years ago.

Coffee now accounts for half of Colombia's exports, compared with 80 percent just a few years ago.

Brazil, which has more than four times Colombia's population of 23 million and is a far larger and wealthier country, is expected to increase its exports by \$600 million to \$3.5 billion this year.

Despite frost damage to Brazilian coffee plantations earlier this year, that country should be able to earn another \$600 million from that crop this year. Normally, Brazil exports 18 million bags of coffee a year, and Colombia about six million bags of 132 pounds each.

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According to economists inter-

viewed recently in Brazil, their country's major economic problem is the rapidly expanding internal consumption of the country's production.

For example, Brazil's auto output went from 415,000 units in 1970 to half a million last year, and is expected to reach 620,000 in 1972. But only a few Brazilian vehicles are exported.

Colombia, on the other hand, assembles a few thousand cars and trucks a year from foreign parts. Consequently, a larger percentage of Colombia's expanding industrial output is aimed at the export market, rather than the internal market as in Brazil.

But Colombia's economists say that they have learned from mistakes made in their "showcase" days. The biggest mistake, they said, was to believe that exports could be developed at the same time as domestic consumption.

Brazilian View

The Brazilian government planners, for their part, still hold that, as long as exports increase, domestic consumption can be allowed to expand.

Neutral economists find the differences between both camps rather odd because they see a civilian-elected government forcing austerity here and an often heavy-handed military regime, struggling to have its people become consumers.

Colombian planners hope to keep a tight rein on consumer appetites, depend on their own resources and penetrate markets that have become too costly for industrialized countries to supply. Industrialists here thus hope to conquer their country's biggest problem—unemployment—as the first step toward improving social and economic conditions.

And by maintaining democratic institutions, they also hope to prevent social discontent from rising dangerously behind a fragile dam that could burst at any time.

## Greek Group Claims U.S. Embassy Blast

ATHENS, Sept. 4 (AP)—An anti-regime group that claimed responsibility for Tuesday's bombing of the American Embassy here said today that it was also responsible for bombing two American cars when Vice-President Agnew visited Athens on Oct. 18.

In a statement distributed to foreign news agencies here, the Popular Revolutionary Resistance Organization said it bombed the U.S. Embassy in memory of George Thakouris and Maria Angeloni, who gave their lives two years ago in a similar act. The two terrorists blew themselves up on Sept. 2, 1970.

Tuesday's blast occurred in a basement washroom but caused no casualties.

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## Labor and Its Day

Labor Day in the United States and Canada has always been a paradox in that labor has always been in short supply on that September Monday. It has been notorious, as well, in that, as the climax of the last long weekend of summer, the roads are jammed with cars, and too many people get killed. By contrast with Europe's May Day, too, politics are usually incidental to Labor Day.

But yesterday, in the United States, Labor Day was a time for developing the relationship between unionized labor and politics, and President Nixon used the occasion to expound on the difference between the work ethic and the welfare ethic. Mr. Nixon is usually not very good at philosophical discourse, and his Labor Day statement sounded very much like the old argument against poor relief: that it pauperized its recipients. Quite a few Americans, white collar and blue alike, still believe just that, but it is not really relevant to the welfare problem as it actually exists, or as Mr. Nixon himself has tackled it in his proposed legislation for welfare reform.

Moreover, the real attack upon the work ethic does not come from the mass of welfare clients, or from any "hummelproletariat" in the Marxist sense. Rather, it is rising among the young because they find the rewards of the classic work ethic sterile and unproductive of values which they consider important.

The answer to this cannot come from a political dissertation on the welfare ethic—if there be such a thing. It has to stem from the assumption that a certain amount

of toll, even disagreeable toll, on the part of virtually everyone is necessary if life is to have any quality at all. It can also be pointed out that the amount of disagreeable labor has been substantially diminished over the past half century or so, and the time and energy available for more interesting pursuits has thereby been vastly increased. Finally, the satisfaction that can be obtained from doing a good job, a job which has its part in the complex organization of today's society, can be found if it is sought.

But Mr. Nixon, one may suspect, is less interested in getting at the roots of current discontents than in directing them toward the Republican line on November's ballot. Labor—organized labor—is in disarray. Many of George Meany's satraps in the huge AFL-CIO empire are acutely unhappy about his position of neutrality in the presidential campaign. And most of the rank and file, as usual, are preparing to vote their own ideas, prejudices and interests, regardless of the organization, as they have always done.

Labor is by no means apolitical in the United States, but it does not follow hierarchical lines in choosing its politics. That can hardly be considered a weakness; the unions have made great strides, in the assumption of actual economic power, without forming their own parties or even allying themselves completely with either of the major political groups. And their voice will be heard in November, even as one can, in September, hear echoes of it in the speeches of both President Nixon and Senator McGovern, of George Meany and Leonard Woodcock.

## Back to Palestine

The Arab villages of Berem and Ikrit are not easy to find on a modern map of Palestine and they are even harder to locate on the ground, for in common with many other old Arab settlements they have been bulldozed away by the construction of modern Israel. These two villages now epitomize a crisis of conscience among Israelis on an issue where comfortable consensus has long reigned.

Unlike most Palestinian Arabs, the villagers of Ikrit and Berem did not disperse in 1948. They remained in the new state of Israel, became loyal citizens, their sons served in the Israeli Army. But for 24 years they have been denied permission to return to their homes, close upon the Lebanese border.

In reaffirming the ban on their return last July, the Israeli cabinet heard the chief of staff, Gen. David Elazar, say that it would be militarily "difficult" to have Arab settlements in a zone of possible combat and infiltration. But the military argument was not put decisively. The basic reason for the government's continuing ban is fear that if any Arab communities are allowed to return to their former homes, there will ensue a rush of similar requests from other Palestinian refugees.

The cabinet may well have been correct in foreseeing such a result. But what Premier Golda Meir and her colleagues did not foresee was the impressive groundswell of agitation inside Israel, from Jews and Arabs alike, against the ban.

The most remarkable and, over the long run, positive political development in Israel

in recent months has been the growing recognition that the Palestinian Arabs were wronged in the creation of the Zionist state. In the past Israeli establishment figures would denounce this view, when expressed by disaffected intellectuals, as a guilt obsession. Now it is possible for a political leader to state publicly that Israel's duty and best interests lie in moving to redress the grievances of the displaced Palestinians. A key member of Mrs. Meir's political family, Arie L. Eliav, until last year secretary-general of the Labor Party, is stumping the country preaching this point. Others in power agree with him privately, but have not yet mustered the courage to speak out, partly because Mrs. Meir does not share this view.

Mr. Eliav and others like him have ideas on how Israel can assist in the process of giving the dignity of nationhood to the Palestinians by establishing them in a homeland of their own alongside Israel. Symbolically, if not politically, resettlement of Ikrit and Berem would be a step in that direction.

King Hussein of Jordan, the Arab leader most directly engaged in the Palestinians' fate, seems increasingly inclined to consider a separate agreement with Israel—something no Arab leader has felt confident enough to do. It would be a tragedy if Israel's top leaders let outmoded perceptions of the Palestinian people blind them to the psychological and political opportunities that may now be opening up.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Hornet's Nest in Bonn

Resignations from two junior ministers have been the latest stings in the hornet's nest stirred up by the police raids against the West German magazine *Quick* a few weeks ago. To begin with, the government's protestations that the raid by 30 policemen against *Quick*'s three offices was ordered without its knowledge by the public prosecutor on suspicion of bribery, corruption and tax evasion, always sounded thin. The magazine had already got under the government's skin several times by accurate and unwelcome disclosures.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Saving U.S. Stranded

The richest nation on earth wouldn't dip into its petty cash to save its 137 stranded sons and daughters. So Britain—always a soft touch when it comes to handouts—kept them going on social security. Then, pow!—out of a clear blue sky along came a great big fairy hamburger charity. Wimpy International Ltd. happily agrees to put up the \$14,700 to get them back to America.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 5, 1897

CONSTANTINOPLE—Today is the eve of the Sultan's birthday! And the air is as thick with Armenian threats and menaces as the streets are with military patrols, secret police and spies. All suspected Armenians are being arrested. The Armenians have threatened to "make it warm" for the Turks, and profess to have chosen the Sultan's birthday for action. "Right!" says the Turk. "Two can play at that game. Come on! You want to make it hot for me. I propose to make it very hot for you!" In consequence the Armenians are having a very uneasy time of it.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1922

PARIS—The situation in Asia Minor is now regarded as very serious for the Greeks, and an immediate armistice based on the complete evacuation of the province by the Greek forces is talked of in British government circles. According to London dispatches, the Greeks, panic-stricken by the possibility of further disasters, have appealed to the Allies to save them from the consequences of their imperialist policy in the Near East. The left-wing of the Greek Army is still falling back under pressure from the Kemal forces, according to the latest dispatches from Greek as well as from Turkish sources.

سكزا من الاجل



## Churchgoing in the Soviet Union

By Dan Morgan

MOSCOW.—It may be all right for a Polish or Yugoslav Communist to slip off to his village for holy communion on Sunday morning. But in the Soviet Union, atheism is the only choice for serious Communists and the uncompromising campaign against God is one aspect of the 50-year-old Soviet experiment that seems radical even today.

This is why the persistence of a semblance of organized religion stands out on a Sunday tour of the city even though the sum total of churchgoers is small. The Baptists, for instance, are among the surprising phenomena in Russia. Their numbers are growing, though there probably still are not more than a million in a country of 240 million.

One of the favorite Baptist churches is one not more than 20 blocks from the Kremlin. Two days a week it is used by Seventh Day Adventists, but on this Sunday morning every seat in the nave was taken for the Baptist service and there was standing room only in the overhanging balconies and even in the halls outside.

The usual Communist assertion is that most churchgoers are old people, and that organized religion has no more appeal for young people under socialism than it does in the materialistic West. There were many old women, with kerchiefs over their heads, at the service. But there were also children, a young man in a pair of fashionable Western blue jeans, and occasionally uniformed soldiers from the barracks across the street take communion at the church, suggesting that the question of religious appeal in Russia is a complicated one.

The sermon was delivered in a strong, experienced voice by one of the church's several qualified preachers, on the theme of loving God.

Several worshippers were taking notes of the citations from the Bible whenever they were mentioned in the sermon. Proselytizing and religious instruction in the schools are both forbidden by Soviet law, which is why there are sometimes three sermons in one service. They have to serve as Sunday school and Bible instruction for the congregation.

Afterwards there was a prayer during which some of the women wept quietly, and then the choir, under the direction of a choir master who was obviously a skilled musician, sang.

There are about 5,000 Baptist communities registered in the Soviet Union and, according to church officials, an undetermined number of unauthorized Baptist groups as well. This particular church, which has a simple interior with moldings neatly painted in soft pastel colors, performs about 100 adult baptisms a year. Its full-time minister is paid not by the Soviet government but by the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists. The council strives to preserve correct relations with the Soviet regime.

During the singing, one worshipper tape-recorded the music. But the major problem for the Baptists is the lack of Bibles in the Russian language. Since the revolution only 60,000 have been printed in the Soviet Union. Some American tourists bring Bibles with them, but church officials say they are sometimes confiscated by customs officials. The Baptists, they add, are less affluent than the Russian Orthodox Church, which makes money from the sale of candles and icons and charges money for weddings and funerals which the Baptists perform free.

Atheism is not practiced passively in the Soviet Union. Members of the Komsomol, the Communist youth organization, are subject to criticism if they marry in church. Thousands of churches have been closed as places of worship since the revolution, a phenomenon much less evident in Eastern Europe. Some of them serve as anti-religious museums stressing the former wealth of the churches in treasures and land holdings and their close ties with the ruling aristocracy.

In the ancient city of Novgorod, one of the early Russian centers, there is only one active church out of 47. Posters in one church museum urge people to attend anti-religious exhibits and lectures with such titles as "The Truth about Religion" and "We Are Men of the 20th Century."

Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Soviet law, and anti-religious lectures are supposed to persuade people of the logic of atheism. According to Russians, they stress the irrelevance of mysticism and spiritualism in an age of Sputniks and surging scientific advance.

In another part of Moscow Sunday, at the chapel of an Old Believer sect of the Orthodox Church, good natured Russian confusion reigned prior to a baptismal rite that was to be performed by a priest with a handsome grey beard.

The priest was having difficulty getting the names straight of eight laughing and crying infants. The situation was complicated by the fact that one of the candidates for baptism was a young man well into his 20s, and this meant that the priest had to question him separately, and hastily in the din of bawling babies, about the sincerity of his religious beliefs.

Sincere though these may have been, the young man seemed awkward and unsure and grinned sheepishly in the company of a woman who may have been his fiancée. One claim of Communism is that many church members are agnostics who have joined mainly to please mothers or wives, and this may have been a case in point.

Several young men, neatly dressed in coats and ties, hung back from their families and joked with each other. They evidently were not believers. Yet they had accompanied their families to a rite that took on beauty in the setting of candles, icons and children.

WASHINGTON.—Between now and election day, the heat of political battle is apt to cause most of us to say and think some silly things about the presidential candidates. So an advance assessment before the campaign gets into full swing is useful. The more so if all of us have some self-questioning to do.

The basic fact is that the country is faced with an unhappy choice. President Nixon and Sen. McGovern come from the far wings of American politics. What is best in the country is not represented by the candidates, and we all have to ask ourselves why.

To be sure, Mr. Nixon has been a reasonably competent President. He has avoided disaster abroad, and he stood his economic policy on its head when it seemed to be causing trouble at home. Precisely because he does represent a minority in the country, he is not nearly as much of a threat as his political opponents make out.

But Mr. Nixon does come from the right wing of the Republican party. He has no instinct for drawing the country together. On the contrary, he has exacerbated the most serious domestic division—the division on race—by whipping up the issue of busing.

Neither does Mr. Nixon have a true feel for liberty. His attitude towards the Supreme Court expresses a contempt for the most hard-won and cherished protection of rule by law. In foreign affairs, he is perhaps more expert than any past President. He has shown rare skill

in maneuvering among allies and adversaries, and he has frequently made many of his critics, including this one, look bad.

Still, approaches to Russia and China constitute the great feature of his record. What distinguishes these approaches is that they were done with the Vietnam war still in progress. In a sense, Mr. Nixon's great achievement in foreign policy has been to keep the war going.

In Worst Terms

Moreover, as a man of the right, Mr. Nixon continues to pose the foreign policy debate in this country in the worst terms. He continually forces upon us the issue of who is a better American.

Finally, there is the matter of moral stature. Mr. Nixon, as the cynical comments from the White House about the Watergate affair remind us again, simply does not have it. Whatever his skill at maneuvering, he is not a man to keep the conscience of the country.

Sen. McGovern is different but not better. Despite his cautious edging to the center in the past few days, he is clearly a man from the left wing of the Democratic party.

His approach to foreign policy shows no sympathy for the truly constructive role played by the United States during the postwar era through the measured use of force. His original defense budget called for reductions in aircraft carriers and the number of troops in Europe on a scale and at a speed that means it would

cost money rather than save it. He was pulling back for the sake of pulling back. The isolationist impulse works strongly in him.

In domestic affairs, Sen. McGovern is animated by the populist bias. He favors a turn of the wheel, no matter what it does to the social tone of the country or the interests of other citizens.

Personally, to be sure, Sen. McGovern has a deep inner sense of duty. The truth is in him. But it seems frequently to be waging a losing battle against presidential ambition. Moreover, Sen. McGovern's performance in the campaign continues to raise questions about his capacity to govern.

This year, in short, the country has no good options. The middle ground of American politics has been torn to shreds, and conscientious citizens have to ask what happened to the center.

The answer is still not altogether clear. Long years of probing will probably be required before a final return is in. But one feature seems evident: The Vietnam war—the continued pursuit of a self-inflicted disaster—has played a central role in disturbing the inner balance of American politics. It has consumed the best and brightest men in our public life. It has introduced lying to American government on a massive and systematic basis. It bears a major responsibility for the sad choice that now confronts the country. So getting the war over and done with has a priority that towers far above the mere cost in men and money.

POZNAN M. BORO.  
Waterloo, Belgium.

## Bernard Levin From London:

Throughout the mountain hysteria (over Asians from Uganda) ... an outside observer might be pardoned for imagining that Britain had gone collectively racist, not to say collectively crazy...

LONDON.—The news here continues to be dominated by a problem which is all the more intractable because it is largely imaginary. This is my third consecutive report in this place on the crisis caused by the imminent arrival of some 30,000 or more British passport-holders of Asian ethnic origin from Uganda, and I suspect it will not be the last.

The situation in Uganda continues to worsen for these unfortunate people, who opted for British citizenship at the time of Ugandan independence and have increasingly become the victims of racist fanaticism on the part of President Amin, whose paranoia grows visibly worse as time goes on. But it is the situation for them in Britain that needs discussing today.

Plainly Stated

Since I last wrote, the government has said plainly what it had been only implying previously: that all the Ugandans, Asians holding British passports, will be allowed to settle in Britain. But the half-hearted way in which they have nerved themselves to say as much, though it is understandable, has meant that for the last vital weeks and days the opposition to the government's humanitarian and inescapable honoring of Britain's obligations has made all the running. And is now opening with a stridency and a lack of restraint that is horrifying.

The first thing that happened was that the local political authorities in a number of towns which already have a sizable concentration of colored people began to yell that they could not accept any more. Encouraged by this growing "terror," representatives of towns which do not have any considerable number of colored citizens began to add their voices to the clamor, insisting that they have no room for any more people (this particular cry has even come from places which actually have a housing surplus).

Now nobody in Britain has any power to direct any inhabitant to live, or not to live, in any particular place, and so directly totalitarian a state of affairs is unthinkable: yet an idea of what is happening may be gained from

the way in which being suggested that should be assumed ment.

Meanwhile, as I hear, Enoch Powell some years now a member of his own house of commons, has been invited to the entry of into Britain, has he while the sun shone the facade of po: ability which he 1 former cabinet m very sinister for much further than porters at Smith principal met staged a protest na representatives of its splinter groups, an numbers directly not large, further rallies are planned groups, and it begt sible that the situ right out of contr right-wing newspa whipping up feeling opening their 1 columns to some of pleasantly racist a print in Britain if hypocrisy has been measure by those v been the keenest South African at racialism denounci wing critics of those not now rebuking t Amin with sufficit

Throughout the t teria, the government been on the scene official Labor par have been largely s outside observer n done for imagining had gone collectively to say collectively e the highest estimate ber of these immigr 50,000—is correct, it represent less than a percent of the exis tion." Only in the 1 has any senior m government spoken t nation? The foret Sir Alec Douglas-H television to expl obligations, and to first time it has public—that the Uf are not merely subj ment and discrin are being robbed of against the force being allowed out danger of their l

Too La

But is it too la hysteria got such amount of explan assurance will stem is hard to say at Certainly the ma ment has put in program of recep settlement of the man whose chief seems to be the c aim in a crisis, a able to defuse t explosive situation, a limit to what n cials can do: S there has got to campaign by the persuade the pe situation has been of perspective, a what almost nob far—that these p grants, with a wcl nation for hard and thrift, are a desirable newcom have. But the in in launching a against the force the more difficult countr,

The Internet Tribune welcome readers. Short l better chance f lished. All lette to condemnation sons. Anonymous their letters be with initials, b will be given signed and bein complete address

SEE BARE LUKE





## Exchange Rate Issue Seen Crucial to Reform

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[illegible]

## Exchange Rate Issue Seen Crucial

(Continued From Page 7)

stability that developed in practice under the agreement that was negotiated at Bretton Woods, H. in 1944, have maintained carefully that the first priority reform must be to retain—and strengthen—the system of fixed par values for currencies that was at the heart of the Bretton Woods arrangements.

To be sure, the Europeans are

**HOW CURRENCIES FLUCTUATE**  
Percentage Deviation From the 1936-39 Average

Currency	Percentage Deviation from 1936-39 Average
SWISS FRANK	~8
DOLLAR	~6
POUND	~-4
FRANK	~2
MARK	~1
SCANDINAVIAN CURRENCIES	~0
ITALYAN LIRE	~-1
SPANISH PEA	~-2
PORTUGUESE ESCUDO	~-3
RUSSIAN RUBLE	~-4
YUGOSLAV DYNAR	~-5
GREEK DRAKMA	~-6
INDONESIAN RUPIAH	~-7
INDONESIAN RUPIAH	~-8
INDONESIAN RUPIAH	~-9
INDONESIAN RUPIAH	~-10

It is a fear that international commerce would be damaged if rates fluctuate around with relative stability. But in his opinion that of many others, "this fear has little basis in fact." In an analysis of a large number of panics during business and in West Germany which have had fixed exchange rates, the

very concerned about the issue of dollar convertibility—a terribly complex subject that in technical terms translates into the problem of finding a productive and profitable outlet for the hoard of some \$60 billion that is presently resting in the unwhiling hands of foreign central banks. A few economists, though, believe that the politically-charged question of convertibility can ever be

involved in the absence of an international consensus on the fundamental rules that will govern the circulation of currencies in relation to each other.

The primary issue for businessmen and investors is whether currencies (or even more flexible) currencies will mean sinking foreign trade and investment.

Changing currency rates can make investment profits or losses. One reason cited for favoring fixed foreign-exchange

rates, according to Norman S. Fieleke, a senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston,

replaced at times in nations were making

is true, and the doubts, unspreading control the period from August last year to guide to the likely generally floating

# Can't Be Set by Europeans

(Continued from Page 7)

aneous sparring over the issue of basic reform of the international monetary system. The subject will be the subject of formal negotiations at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, new fixed, par value for the currency.

But he predicted that in any event the pound would have to decline "substantially" from its present value of about \$4.45 when Britain enters the Common Mar-

(Interestingly, such fear to be able change rate, fear lack of it as a result of, or a step, to the growth of the danger, as, National Bank of U. S. bank overseas, advocate of floating

The tone of the discussion was set early in the day by Prof. Joseph Oppenheimer of Oxford University, who stated that the "look for the international monetary system was 'hopeless' and 'not serious.'"

It was hopeless, he asserted, in that it was serious, he asserted, in that the sharpest exchanges of the day came over the role of gold in the international monetary system, and what the effect of an increase in its official price of 50 per ounce as set by the United States.

Wolfgang Schmitt, president of the Austrian national bank, said that the "world seems toward a system of relatively little of relatively different words, or intervention and change of gold."

The key quest said in a recent said in a recent

prehearsal, Oppenheimer argued against such an introduction. He said that in introducing Prof. Oppenheimer, who has long been a strong advocate of a sharply rising price level, he would be saying a higher price level would be inflationary since it would tend to create new purchasing power that central banks would not be able to control. He said that the effect would be to create a commercial advantage for the United States.

In his formal remarks, Mr. Oppenheimer left aside the question of gold, but in line with previously expressed positions—it was pointed out—he had begun a senior official of the Bank of France, and Antonio Raimon of the Banco de Intercambio, to discuss the central bank's position on the gold market.

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## Spitz Wins 7th Gold Medal

## Positive Drug Test Bans U.S. Swimmer De Mont

(Continued from Page 1)

Graham Windham and fellow American Douglas Northway in the world-record time of 15:52.8.

The women were just as mighty tonight, with a one-two-three and a one-two finish. Melissa Belotte added the 200-meter backstroke crown to the 100 backstroke she had already captured. Tonight, though, she set a world record, winning in 2:19.2, ahead of her countrywoman Susan Alwood and Canadian Donna Marie Gurr. Karen Moe, not wishing to be left out of the gold medal grab, took the 300-meter butterfly with a world record 2:15.6, beating Lynn Colella and Ellie Daniel.

Below '68 Level

Neither the men nor women swimmers equalled their gold and total medal output of 1968, but swimming—as has been the case since 1964—will still be the greatest medal accumulator for the U.S. contingent. That was an honor that used to belong to track and field.

This year, the women won nine golds, five silvers and four bronzes—and just missed medals with 10 fourth-place finishes—compared to what happens to the men in 1968 in 1968 in the 15 swimming events.

The men in 1968 were: 11-8-10 in 17 tries, and this year, so far, they are 8-8-8. The final count will depend on what happens to De Mont, who had finished in front of Australian Brad Cooper

and American Steve Genter in that 400 freestyle.

The USOC, under constant "prima donna" criticism as soon as it arrived in Munich, has promised to give an explanation tomorrow. Today, the only spokesman for the U.S. swimming team was its manager, Ken Treadway, who confirmed that the drug tests were positive, moments before the 1,500 started.

## Medal Standings

After 117 Events	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	25	24	20	69
Soviet Union	23	24	16	63
Germany	16	12	17	45
Japan	11	6	0	17
West Germany	7	6	9	22
Australia	4	2	12	18
Poland	4	3	1	8
Sweden	4	2	2	8
Switzerland	3	3	1	7
Italy	3	3	1	7
France	2	2	10	14
Hungary	2	1	6	9
Czechoslovakia	1	3	2	6
France	1	1	1	3
Kenya	1	1	1	3
New Zealand	1	0	2	3
Netherlands	1	0	2	3
Denmark	1	0	1	2
Uganda	1	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	2	0	2
Romania	0	1	3	4
Italy	0	1	3	4
Iran	0	1	2	3
South Korea	0	1	0	1
Algeria	0	1	0	1
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	1
Colombia	0	1	0	1
Belgium	0	1	0	1
Jamaica	0	1	0	1
Cuba	0	1	0	1
Ethiopia	0	1	0	1

## Olympic Schedule

MUNICH, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—The program of Olympic events tomorrow:

Equestrian—Team dressage.  
Canoeing—Men's and women's heats.  
Wrestling—Greco-Roman first series.  
Yachting—Sixth race in all classes.  
Boxing—Preliminary bouts.  
Weightlifting—Super-heavyweight category.  
Fencing—Individual épée final.  
Handball—Preliminaries.  
Basketball—Semifinal series.  
Soccer—Final-round games.  
Volleyball—Preliminaries.

## Olympic Summaries

TRACK AND FIELD  
World Record (100)  
Olympic Record (100)  
MEN'S 100-METER RACES  
Qualifiers for Final

HEAT ONE—1. Thomas Rud, U.S., 12.47; 2. Guy Drot, France, 12.49; 3. Leszek Wolczynski, Poland, 12.51; 4. Felix Goh, Czechoslovakia, 12.52.  
HEAT TWO—1. Rod Milburn, U.S., 12.44; 2. Frank Schickel, East Germany, 12.50; 3. John Smith, West Germany, 12.51; 4. Lubomir Nadelink, Czechoslovakia, 12.58.

WOMEN'S 100-METER RACES  
Qualifiers for Semifinals  
HEAT ONE—1. Erika Zerkow, East Germany, 12.76; 2. Pam Ryan, Australia, 12.83; 3. Teresa Nowak, Poland, 12.87; 4. Ester Shamov, Israel, 12.91.

HEAT TWO—1. Valeria Bufano, Romania, 12.84; 2. Danuta Straszewska, Poland, 12.87; 3. Margit Bach, West Germany, 12.91; 4. Lucy U'Neil, U.S., 12.97.

HEAT THREE—1. Grasya Rabastya, Poland, 12.92; 2. Antonette Krumpohl, East Germany, 12.93; 3. Monica Ripan, U.S., 12.95; 4. Metia Anders, Switzerland, 12.98.

HEAT FOUR—1. Karin Balzer, East Germany, 12.99; 2. Patsy Johnson, U.S., 13.02; 3. Jacqueline Andre, France, 13.03; 4. Heidi Schaefer, West Germany, 13.05.

MEN'S HANDBALL  
Qualifiers for Final  
GROUP ONE—1. Reinhard Thiemert, East Germany, 70.55 meters 12.51 feet 10 inches; 2. Yanni Knietsch, Russia, 70.80 meters; 3. Steffy Stille, Yugoslavia, 69.50; 4. Mario Vecchiato, Italy, 69.15; 5. Karl-Sans Klemm, West Germany, 69.45; 6. Brian Dunn, West Germany, 69.47; 7. Stavros Moutafidis, Greece, 69.23; 8. Edwin Kish, West Germany, 69.15; 9. Takao Sugawara, Japan, 68.50; 10. Barry Williams, Ireland, 68.22.

GROUP TWO—1. Anatoli Bendarchuk, Russia, 72.88 meters 12.58 feet 3 1/4 inches; 2. Gyuia Zhivitsky, Hungary, 71.20; 3. Jochen Secher, East Germany, 69.84; 4. Thomas Vage, U.S., 69.85; 5. Jacques Andrean, France, 68.90; 6. Nidgenko, Yugoslavia, 68.91; 7. Uwe Beyer, West Germany, 67.84; 8. Peter Bernard, Austria, 66.74.

WOMEN'S 200-METER RACES  
Qualifiers for Final  
1. Yvanka Khristova, Bulgaria, 16.30 meters (53 feet 10 inches); 2. Marianne Adam, East Germany, 16.31; 3. Maria Gummel, East Germany, 16.32; 4. Helena Prinsgova, Czechoslovakia, 16.58; 5. Mariela Lange, East Germany, 16.54; 6. Antonette Krumpohl, East Germany, 16.57; 7. Antonette Krumpohl, East Germany, 16.57; 8. Antonette Krumpohl, East Germany, 16.57.

MEN'S 200-METER RACES  
Qualifiers for Final  
1. Klaus Dibbas, Italy, 16.43 points; 2. Richard Evans, U.S., 16.43; 3. Franco Cagnotto, Italy, 16.43; 4. Lecha Mathias, East Germany, 16.43; 5. David Ambrosini, Romania, 16.43; 6. Richard Evans, U.S., 16.43; 7. Vladimir Kapralov, Russia, 16.43; 8. Carlos Giron, Mexico, 16.43; 9. Michael Pinner, U.S., 16.43; 10. Donald Waples, Australia, 16.43.

WOMEN'S 200-METER RACES  
Qualifiers for Final  
1. Valeria Bufano, Romania, 16.30 meters (53 feet 10 inches); 2. Marianne Adam, East Germany, 16.31; 3. Maria Gummel, East Germany, 16.32; 4. Helena Prinsgova, Czechoslovakia, 16.58; 5. Mariela Lange, East Germany, 16.54; 6. Antonette Krumpohl, East Germany, 16.57; 7. Antonette Krumpohl, East Germany, 16.57; 8. Antonette Krumpohl, East Germany, 16.57.

MEN'S 400-METER RACES  
Qualifiers for Final  
1. United States (Gillie Stender, Tom Bruce, Mark Spitz, and Jerry Seidman), 3:45.18 (WR); 2. East Germany (Roland Matthes, Klaus Eicker, Hartmut Floerch, and Lutz Unger), 3:50.12; 3. Canada (Eric Fink, William Mahoney, Bruce Robertson, and Robert Kinsinger), 3:51.00; 4. Soviet Union (Sergei Zhukov, 3:52.22; 5. Japan, 3:53.22; 6. Britain, 3:54.22; 7. Hungary, 3:55.22.

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SWEET 16—Ulrich Meyfarth, a 16-year-old West German, ties women's world record in the high jump with 1.92 meters (6 feet 3 1/2 inches) in winning gold medal.

## Russia Wins Water Polo; U.S. Gets 3d

MUNICH, Sept. 4 (AP).—Russia's water polo team won the Olympic gold medal tonight by tying Hungary, 3-3. The Russians won the medal on the better goal average. Hungary won the silver medal.

The Russians, who tied the score in the last quarter after trailing, 2-1, at the half, won because they had scored six more goals than their opponents during the playoff round. The Hungarians scored five more goals than their opponents.

Earlier today, the U.S. water polo team beat Italy, 5-5, to win the bronze medal. America's first Olympic medal in the sport in 40 years.

3-Goal Scorers  
Gary Shearer, the U.S. captain, and Bruce Bradley each scored two goals and goalie James Stinton had at least six key saves. The game featured outstanding defensive play by the Americans.

They got off to a 2-1 lead in the first quarter, saw the Italians tie it 3-3 in the third quarter and then rallied to win.

The United States last won a water polo medal in the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles when it also captured a bronze.

The Netherlands defeated Spain to win the consolation round and finish seventh in overall competition. Holland was followed by Cuba, which tied Bulgaria, 4-4, and Romania, which defeated Australia, 5-3.

Spain, Bulgaria and Australia finished in 10th, 11th and 12th places.

Hungary, Russia  
Lead in Soccer

MUNICH, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Hungary and Russia head the two groups in the final round of the Olympic soccer tournament and most experts expect them to meet in Saturday's final.

The Hungarians, bidding for their third consecutive Olympic title, had surprisingly little trouble in beating the strong East Germans, 2-0, yesterday in the opening match of the final round. They met West Germany tomorrow and Mexico on Thursday.

Russia leads the second group following its 3-0 victory over Morocco yesterday. Its next two matches are against Poland tomorrow and Denmark on Thursday.

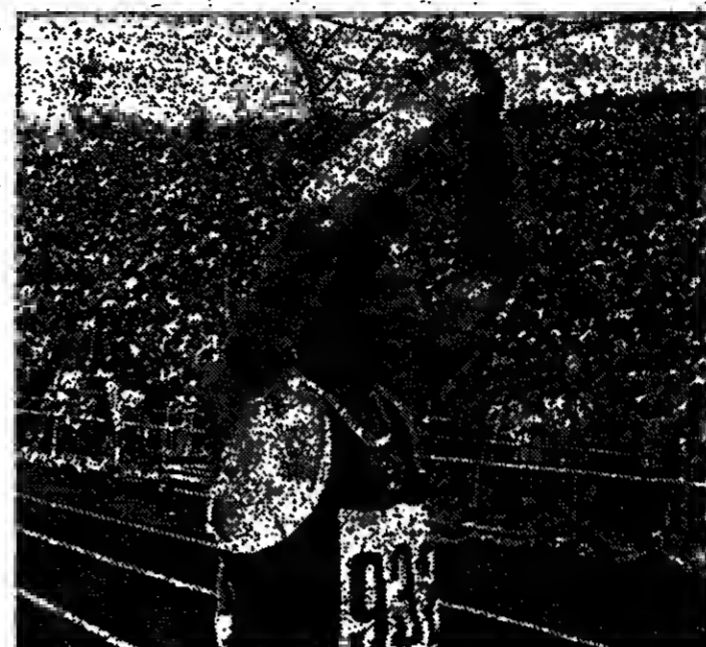
In other games yesterday, West Germany and Mexico tied, 1-1, as did Denmark and Poland.

Brazil's 5 Loses To Cuba, 64-63

MUNICH, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Cuba came from behind in the last three minutes to beat Brazil, 64-63, last night and qualify for the semifinals of the Olympic basketball championship.

The Brazilians opened up a 16-point lead five times in the first period, but Cuba whittled it to 39-30 at the half.

Cuba will meet the Soviet Union in the semifinals and Italy will face the United States. The games will be played Wednesday.



DOUBLE VICTOR—Russia's Valeri Borzov after adding a 200-meter-run victory to his 100-meter Olympic title.

## Welsh Light-Flyweight Boxer Easy Victor

MUNICH, Sept. 4 (AP).—Ralph Evans, a left-handed light-flyweight from Wales, scored an impressive unanimous decision over Ecuador's Velasquez in the third round of the Olympic boxing tournament.

Evans, 18, a brickyard worker, scored consistently through the second and third rounds with excellent combinations. Velasquez was penalized in the third round for hitting.

Evans' quarter-final opponent will be Chilean Valeriy Ivanov, who won a unanimous decision over Asen Nikolov of Bulgaria.

Ray Seales, of the United States, fighting on his 20th birthday, twice knocked down an Irish light-welterweight, James Montague, on his way to a unanimous decision. Seales showed no sign of the bruised left hand he suffered when he defeated the European champion, Ulrich Beyer of East Germany, last week.

Seales' quarter-final opponent will be Andres Molina of Cuba, who knocked out, by a technical knockout, an Argentine of Buenos Aires with less than 20 seconds to go in the third and last round.

The youngest U.S. boxer here, 17-year-old Davey Armstrong from Tacoma, Wash., had neither the strength nor experience to cope with Enrique Rodriguez of Spain. The U.S. light-flyweight, who weighs 106 pounds, was shut out, 5-0, on the judges' cards.

U.S. middleweight Marvin Johnson, 18, punished West Germany's Ewald Janner for three rounds to gain a unanimous decision. Johnson's next opponent will be Alejandro Montoya of Cuba, who beat Britain's William Knight on a second-round technical knockout. Montoya floored Knight early in the second with a short right and then another two standing counts, the referee stopped the fight.

Graham Moughton, a 23-year-old brewery worker from Dagenham, England, advanced to the quarter-finals with an unpopular decision over Miliano Villa of Colombia. Villa seemed to be the aggressor in the fight and the crowd whistled at the announcement of the Briton's victory.

Reima Viranen of Finland advanced to the quarter-finals of the middleweight division with a bloody nose and a 3-2 split decision over Titus Simba of Tanzania.

Russian Cyclists Score

East German Jürgen Gschke and Werner Ocho won the first sprint in 10.88 seconds. The Soviet pair of Vladimir Semak and Igor Tselovnikov came back to win the second and third in 10.52 and 10.50 seconds.

Poland, with Andrzej Bek and Benedykt Kopot, upset France's Daniel Morelon and Pierre Trentin, the 1968 Olympic champions.

World champion Takao Kawaguchi won Japan's third judo gold medal by defeating Mongolian Bakhaavaa Budaia with a body hold in 39 seconds in the final of the lightweight event.

Budaia took the silver medal while the bronze medal was shared by Kim Yong Ik of North Korea and Jean-Jacques Moumier of France.

In weightlifting, Russia's Zari Talts won the heavyweight gold medal with Alexandre Krutchev of Bulgaria second and Stefan Grunauer of East Germany the bronze medalist.

In cycling, West Germany beat East Germany in team pursuit.

## Keino Triumphs In Steeplechase, Beating Jipcho

(Continued from Page 1)

the backstretch then surged ahead at the final water jump, which he took cleanly.

What steeplechasers could stay with Keino in a sprint? Finland's Tapio Kantanen, one of the favorites, tried and could not.

Keino won by six yards from Jipcho, who slipped Kantanen for the silver medal, with Matti Mäkelä fourth. Riwott faded to sixth.

Keino's 3:23.6 wiped out the three-day-old Olympic record of 3:23.3 set by Riwott in the trials.

The Experts Upset

Discussing the Russian sprinter Borzov earlier this year, there were Americans—Mel Pender and Mel Whitfield among them—who said: "Forget Borzov. He will be nothing in the Olympics." How wrong can experts be?

Borzov, who had never raced against U.S. 200-meter men before, came off the turn two yards behind Black and stormed away from him by two yards.

The Russian threw up his arms in triumph in the last stride, looked at the electric clock, saw 19.99, which translates into an official 20.0, and smiled broadly.

His powerful strides devastated the field, with Black (20.2) a yard ahead of Italy's Peter Mennea (20.3), Larry Burton of Ohio was fourth in 20.4 and Chuck Smith of Los Angeles a disappointing fifth in 20.6. Black shook his head in disbelief that Borzov could burn him so badly in the stretch.

The Russian became the first to win both Olympic sprints since Bobby Morrow of Texas won both in 1956 at Melbourne.

In the triple jump, Sanyev led from the first as Drahmel closed to within four centimeters on his fifth jump. Nelson Prandino of Brazil was third.

Came to win

Mis Meyfarth, who had never done 6 feet in the high jump

before, said, "I came here to win."

"Oh, to be young and known," said Harold Abraham when he won the 100 meters in 1924 in Paris. Miss Meyfarth, about as young and unknown as athletes can be in the Olympics.

The U.S. track team did not well in today's finals and only one gold medal after days of competition. But of America's strong events coming up after a day off tomorrow.

All three U.S. high hurdles qualified for Wednesday's final. Rod Milburn and Tom Hill, in their semifinals in 13.4 and 13.5, respectively, with W. Davenport, the 1968 champion, surviving with no trouble. A sweep is likely if Davenport's hold up.

All three U.S. 400-meterers also gained Wednesday's final.

Out of Retirement

Vince Matthews of New York who retired in 1968 after winning a relay gold medal but came back this year, swept to a 44.9 victory. John Smith of Los Angeles qualified third in 45.5, Wayne Collet of Los Angeles swept to a third-place 45.9. A sweep is likely because the opposition has been wiped out.

England's formidable Ed Jenkins, the European champion, was shut out in Matthews's final—fifth in 45.9—while Italy's Marcello Fiasconaro, a Sicilian taking advantage of the African taking advantage of the Olympic, hurt his foot and did not make it to Munich.

Kenya's Julius Sang, who attends North Carolina Central University, or West Germany's Karl Hons seem the only ones who might break up the indicators of U.S. sweep.

The United States also saw 14 of its female 400-meter runners move on to the final—Kathy Hammond and Mabel Ferguson of the three U.S. hammer throwers, and all three of the U.S. women hurdlers got through the first round.

Olympic Scoreboard

YACHTING—At Kiel, West Germany, the leaders held the overall advantages after the fifth race of Olympic competition. Britain's Rodney Pattison, the defending champion in the Flying Dutchman class, notched his third victory.

Australia's John Bruce Cuneo finished third in the Dragon class to keep the overall lead. U.S. helmsman won two races. Rodney Mages retained his overall lead in the Soling and Donald Cohen won the Dragon class race.

A 15-knot westerly wind was blowing at the start, dropping to 4 knots later. In the Star competition, Sweden's Perle Peterson still leads, but Australia's Dave Forbes narrowed the gap by finishing fourth. Peterson was fifth today. The race winner, Brazil's Jory Brader, advanced to fourth place overall while runner-up Alan Davis withdrew from 10th place.

David Wilkins of Ireland scored the day's most surprising victory in the Tempest class ahead of Peter Linde of Norway, but Alan Warren of the United States retained his overall lead by finishing sixth. Victor Pospol of Russia suffered the worst setback today in the Finn Dinghy. He placed only 11th, but that

was enough to keep him ahead of the Russian, East Germany's European champion Hans-Christian Schröder.

VOLLEYBALL—At Munich, defending champion Russia and Japan will play for the gold medal in women's volleyball on Wednesday after advancing to the semifinals. Japan ripped South Korea, 15-3, 15-4, 15-3, 15-2.

FIELD HOCKEY—At Munich, Spain will face India and West Germany for second place on a 5-3-1 post-draw record. In the final,

# Googalagong Upset, 7-5, 6-1

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## Tiant Wins A Shutout, 4th in Row

Red Sox Beat Brewers, 2-0

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Luis Tiant pitched his fourth successive shutout and sixth successive victory today and Carl Yastrzemski's two-run homer gave the Boston Red Sox a 2-0 victory in the 11th straight over the Milwaukee Brewers in the first game of a doubleheader.

Tiant allowed just five singles and was in trouble in only three innings. In each case he retired the side after placing two men on base with one out.

Twins 2, White Sox 1

In Chicago, Jim Nettles doubled home the tying run with two out in the seventh inning and then scored on catcher Ed Herrmann's wild pitch attempt to give Minnesota a 2-1 victory over Chicago in the first game of a doubleheader.

Cardinals 8, Expos 7, 1

In the National League, St. Louis won a home doubleheader, with Montreal winning 8-7 after the Expos triumphed, 1-0. In the first game, Carl Morton pitched a five-hitter to make his record 6-12, and Bob Gibson was the loser as his record dropped to 15-8.

Cubs 2, Mets 0

Ferguson Jenkins tossed a four-hitter for his 18th victory of the season and Carman Fanning hit Ron Santo hit homers to lead Chicago to a 2-0 road triumph over New York in the first game of a doubleheader. The home runs came off Jon Matlack, who suffered his ninth loss against 11 victories.

Pirates 10, 5, Phillies 0, 1

In Pittsburgh, Willie Stargell slugged his 33rd homer and a run-scoring triple to back the five-hit pitching of Bruce Kison as the Pirates beat Philadelphia, 5-1, after taking the first game 10-0. Steve Blass hurled a five-hitter and Al Oliver hit two three-run homers.

Angels Win, 1-0, Over the Orioles

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The lead in the American League's Eastern Division remained up for grabs yesterday as the Angels and Orioles battled in the first game of a doubleheader.

In California, Baltimore lost, 1-0, in 10 innings to the Angels when Ken Berry singled home Otis Moss, a pinch-runner, from second with one out after a passed ball.

Jeff Torborg, the Angels' catcher, opened the first inning rally by beating out a bunt. Moss replaced him and took second when John Oates, the Orioles' catcher, was charged with a passed ball. After Andy Messersmith, the winning pitcher, popped out, Sandy Alomar was purposely walked and Berry singled.

Athletics 2, Tigers 1

Lack of scoring power continued to plague Detroit in its road loss to Oakland. The run the Tigers got off Oakland Hunter, the Oakland pitcher, who won his 18th game on a four-hitter and only their eighth in the last seven games.

Sal Bando of the Athletics broke out of a 0-for-24 slump with a homer to give his team victory. Bando's 13th homer was the first run he has driven in since Aug. 28 and his first hit since Aug. 28. He had only six hits in his last 67 times at bat.

Deane Beman and Johnston finished in a two-day tie for third place with 14-under-par 70s.

Trevino made his initial move on the 502-yard second hole, where he lofted a 70-footer out of the bunker and into the cup for an eagle-three. He parred out the remainder of the front nine, then sank four birdies in the first five holes on the back nine before missing a three-footer for a bogey on the 18th hole.

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## Canada's Hockey Nightmare Comes True

By Gerald Eskenazi

TORONTO, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Canada awoke from its bad dream yesterday. But when the people saw the newspapers they realized the nightmare really happened.

"We Lost," was the black, mourning headline in the Sunday Express.

"Le Canada Ecrasé" read Dimanche Matin.

"Une Leçon," wrote Journal de Montreal.

It was indeed a loss and a lesson that the Soviet Union's hockey team administered to the National Hockey League stars at Montreal with a 7-3 decision Saturday night. Game two in the eight-game, trans-oceanic series will be staged here tonight.

"It's nice to be in history," said Johnny Peirson, a former NHL player. "But I didn't think it would be Dunkirk."

Early yesterday morning, Boris Kulagin, Russia's No. 2 coach, was the model of diplomacy as he spoke about one of sport's greatest upsets. Kulagin also demonstrated that he has learned well the art of the put-down.

"Both clubs," he said without the trace of a smile, "have benefited from this game." For those who have heard him say that the Russians came here "to learn," it was a masterful statement of one-on-one superiority. Kulagin, though, indicated he felt badly for the Canadians. "I understand some of your best players weren't here," he said.

That effectively put down the stars who were Phil Esposito, Frank Mahovlich, Jean Ratelle, Rod Gilbert, Vic Hadfield, Red Berenson and Brad Park, among others.

Sladen in Shock

Coach Harry Sladen seemed to be in shock after the blow that crushed the egos of Canadians, who demanded victory to prove that even though no one feared them in the Olympics they still were the world's best in their home-grown sports of hockey.

It was their style, their condition—everything," said Sladen. "They beat us in every phase of the game."

Had the Russians been playing psychological warfare here, permitting "savers" to attend their scrimmages and scoff at their lack of hitting, cavalier goaltending, and easy-going defense?

"They surprised us," Sladen admitted. "I was stunned by how they played."

Things will be tighter tonight at Maple Leaf Gardens, said Sladen. "The Canadians will not run around so much," according to Sladen. "You can practice forever," said Esposito. "But it doesn't mean anything until you play a game."

Many explanations have been offered. No one on Team Canada is willing to concede that maybe, just maybe, the Russians are superior, that the visitors' style could be better.

The Canadians even came out second-best in the body-contact phase, with players bouncing off the Russians.

"It is in the Russian nature that Russian players never will avoid body checks," said Kulagin.

Revised Line-Up

TORONTO, Sept. 4 (AP).—Sladen announced a revised line-up last night for Game Two. Tony Esposito will replace Oryden in goal, fronted defensively by Bill White and Stapleton. Steve Savard and Guy Lapointe and Gary Bergman with Brad Park. The Bergman-Park duo was the lone starting defensive unit from the Montreal game.

Phil Esposito, who centered Frank Mahovlich and Yvan Cournoyer, will move back between Wayne Cassman and J. P. Paré while Stan Mikita will center Mahovlich and Cournoyer.

Slow Average Speed

Driving a McLaren-Offenhausen sponsored by American Airlines, Underwood, McCluskey covered the distance in 3 hours 21 minutes 21 seconds for a slow average speed of 151.540 miles an hour.

Another Cinderella, Mike Hiss, driving as a substitute, finished second in the Sunoco McLaren-Offenhausen race. Hiss, rookie of the year in the 1972 Indianapolis 500, is driving with a surgical pin inserted in a fracture of his leg.

Billy Yukovitch ran third in the Sunoco McLaren-Offenhausen race. Hiss, rookie of the year in the 1972 Indianapolis 500, is driving with a surgical pin inserted in a fracture of his leg.

The race was something of a disaster derby, not because of accidents, but because of the flat-out pace, with almost no backing off the throttle. All the favorite drivers and other fall out. The first six starters, including Mario Andretti, Al Unser, Joe Leonard, Gordon Johncock and Peter Revson, were wiped out.

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## Arkansas' Turn to Haul In Southwest Football Crown

(This is the last of a series analyzing the prospects of the coming college-football season.)

SOUTHWEST

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Arkansas and Texas have been keeping the Southwest Conference title to themselves for so long that someone said, "Frank Broyles and Darrell Royal must have the trophies stashed in their golf bags." This year appears to be Broyles' season to get the trophy away from his golfing buddy because the Razorbacks have Joe Ferguson back at quarterback. He is one of the best.

Texas must find a new signal-caller, a job made more difficult because of the manipulations of the Longhorns' wishbone.

Texas A and M might challenge for the Southwest title or at least know some answers to the Texas wishbone. Emory Bellard, the Aggies' new coach, is credited with devising the Longhorns' offense while an assistant to Royal.

Grant Teaff at Baylor and Al Conover at Rice are also new head coaches in the Southwest Conference, and Billy Tobill of Texas Christian starts his first full season as head coach after taking over in mid-season last fall following the death of Jim Pittman. Houston remains one of the strongest independent teams in the nation.

Arizona State has come to dominate the Western Athletic Conference the way Oklahoma ruled the Big Eight in the 1950s and Frank Kush has built the Sun Devils of Tempe into national ranking.

The running of Woody Green and Ben Malone, along with the throwing of Dan White to Steve Holden, gives Arizona State as complete an attack as any team in the nation. The Sun Devils rival the Pacific-8 teams for top honors in the region.

On the coast, quarterback Sonny Sikkler has one season remaining to get the Huskies into the Rose Bowl. The now-or-never attitude may be a source of unusual pressure.

In the last two seasons Stanford prevented Sikkler and Washington from reaching the Rose Bowl. Southern California and Stanford could both be obstacles in the Huskies' path in 1972.

The Pacific-8 Conference played off-season musical chairs in coach switching and when the music stopped Stanford, California and Oregon had new head coaches—Jack Christensen, Mike White and Dick Wright, respectively.

The Air Force must play Navy, Arizona State, Army, Notre Dame and Colorado in its last five games so that even a good start can be forgotten. This season marks the beginning of an annual round-robin for the three service academies.

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., Sept. 4 (UPI).—Lee Trevino sank a 16-foot birdie putt on the first playoff hole today to score a one-stroke victory over Lee Elder in the \$125,000 Greater Hartford Open golf tournament at Wetherfield Country Club.

Trevino made his initial move on the 502-yard second hole, where he lofted a 70-footer out of the bunker and into the cup for an eagle-three. He parred out the remainder of the front nine, then sank four birdies in the first five holes on the back nine before missing a three-footer for a bogey on the 18th hole.

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## Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 10, St. Louis 10, 10 2

Cincinnati 10, Cleveland 10, 10 2

San Francisco 10, Pittsburgh 10, 10 2

Philadelphia 10, New York 10, 10 2

Chicago 10, Milwaukee 10, 10 2

St. Paul 10, Kansas City 10, 10 2

San Diego 10, Houston 10, 10 2

Los Angeles 10, St. Louis 10, 10 2

Cincinnati 10, Cleveland 10, 10 2

San Francisco 10, Pittsburgh 10, 10 2

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